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# LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1923

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

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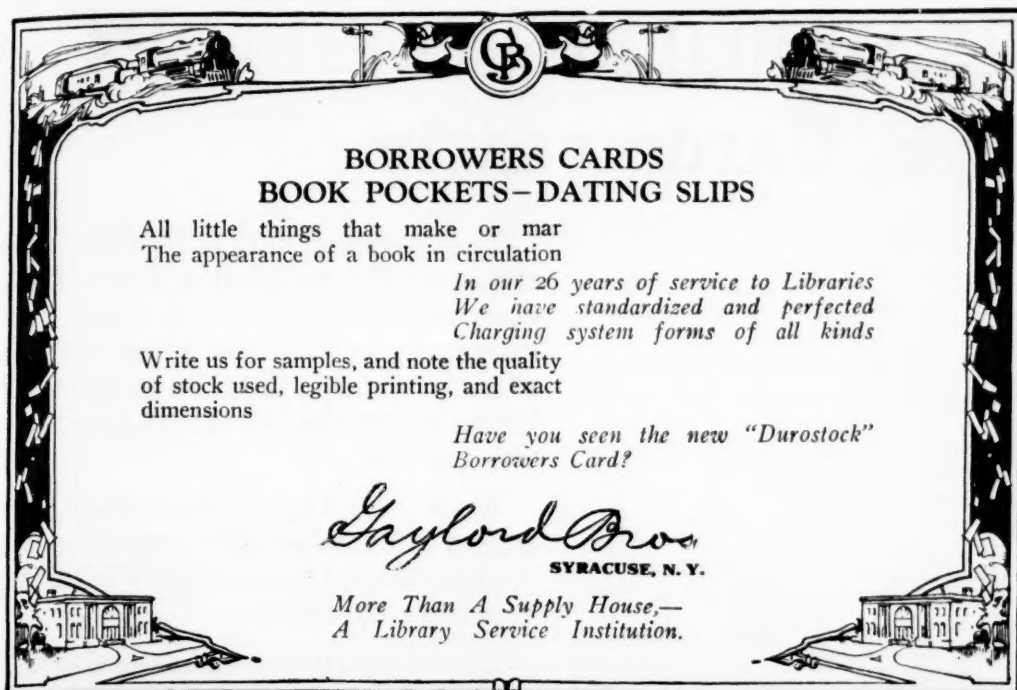
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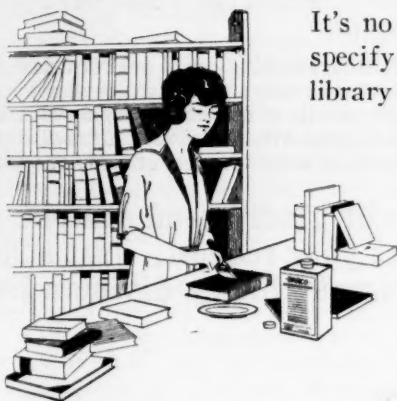
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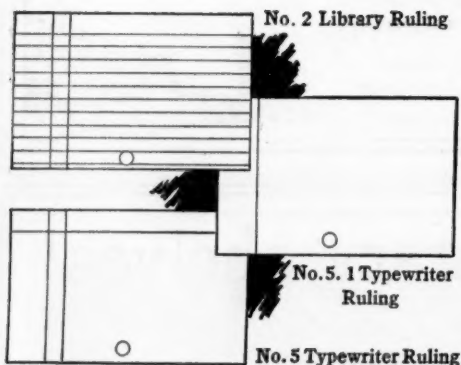
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1923



## Making a Community Conscious of Its Library

By SAMUEL H. RANCK

Librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library

TO begin with, I assume that the librarian and all who are responsible for the library's administration, are sincere believers in the mission of the library. No librarian or group of library workers can long fool the public by mere cleverness, if sincerity is lacking. The librarian must conduct himself and the library so as to gain and maintain the confidence of the people.

The first essential in making a community conscious of its library is to have the people feel that the library is their library, that they so think of it and so speak of it. A real sense of ownership compels interest and consciousness.

It helps the sense of ownership for the name of the library to be tied up with the name of the community: for instance, the Milwaukee Public Library means more to the people of this city than would the name Carnegie Library of Milwaukee. Where a community has a library named after a benefactor, a special effort is necessary to make the people realize that it belongs to them, even tho the library is in reality a public library. In such cases it is the first business of the librarian, in his administration of the institution, to drive this fact home, and always in speaking of the library, to refer to it in terms of community ownership, so far as possible. It is fatal for the library, for the community and its librarians to look upon it as a charity. This is often the case when the possessive form of the donor's name is the popular way of referring to the library.

A librarian should never refer to the institution of which he is the head as my library. He and his fellow workers should always think and speak of the institution as our library, ours along with the rest of the people in the community. A librarian should think of his fellow workers as his colleagues, working with him in making the library effective in the service of the people rather than as working under him. The terms we use in speaking of our institution, or of our work, are of great psychological importance.

A sense of ownership on the part of the community will carry with it a sense of responsibility for its management and success. An organization of the library that gives the community direct control of its management will help immensely to make the people of the community realize that the library really belongs to them. Other forms of organization are producing most excellent results, even in library boards that are close corporations, that is, the board itself electing its own members. My contention is that such a form makes it more difficult for the community to feel a sense of ownership in the library and therefore to be conscious of it.

Personally I believe in a library board elected by the people, as over against a board that is appointed, say, by the mayor, as is the case in so many of our cities. An elective board makes the library and its management directly responsible to the people, and helps, therefore, to make the community conscious of their ownership in the library, that it really is their library. In our city, the library comes in direct contact with more people, goes into more homes, than any other city activity, except the water works. I am convinced that any success which we may have attained in Grand Rapids in making the community conscious of its library has been helped very greatly by the fact that the members of the Library Board are elected by the citizens at large.

The people elect five members to the Board. The Superintendent of Schools is a member ex-officio, making the membership six. The five members (nominated by petition) are elected at large on non-partisan ballots, one each year. In the nineteen years since this method has been followed, the members of the Board have represented the best life of our city. In the eighteen years of my connection with the Library, no meeting has ever failed for the lack of a quorum (and we have at least one meeting every month, requiring the presence of not less than four members). All but two or three members in this period have been college trained, and no



member who stood for re-election has ever been defeated. On a number of occasions, old members have been elected without an opposing candidate in the field.

But what can the library management do to make the people conscious of the fact that the public library is their library, where such a consciousness is lacking? To bring about this desired result it is necessary, first of all, that the library give comprehensive, intelligent, genuine, and whole-hearted service, service that touches all the people in their every-day lives. This service is the best possible advertisement of the library, and it is the only kind of advertising that will last. Otherwise the advertising that the library may do will work against it, because it is not making good, not living up to the promise of its advertising.

Let us develop the foregoing ideas further: The service must be comprehensive, so as to include the needs of all classes and all interests in the community. It must have foreign books and periodicals in the various groups of foreign languages represented in its constituency, and periodicals in its reading rooms that appeal to every worthwhile interest in the community.

In a city of one hundred thousand or more, the public library, ought to carry, I believe, more periodicals dealing with its leading industries than any individual or institution would be likely to carry, even tho engaged in that business, except in the case of large institutions having a special library. In our city, for example, the library takes anywhere from ten to twenty-five current periodicals for some of the industries. These periodicals are the very best means of interesting the men in the factories in technical literature. They will read these before they will read books on the same subjects.

The service to be intelligent must be carried on by persons on the library staff who know its contents, who recognize the importance of making print vital to the needs of the users of the library, and who know how to bring the right book into the hands of the reader who needs it.

I believe that library work as a profession, and the support of libraries on the part of communities, has been greatly handicapped by the low educational standard that so many of our libraries have, or rather perhaps it would be better to say, the entire lack of educational standards. Technically trained men and men in the shops have little or no respect for librarians who attempt to advise them when these librarians have less than a high school education, and often can not even talk intelligently about the things on which the men are seeking information. It is my observation that a community will respond immediately and enthusiastically with

generous support to an educated and trained service.

The service to be genuine must be a real service performed, and not a mere bluff. No library can bluff the community for long.

I have already referred to the importance of sincerity on the part of the librarian and the library staff. This should be carried into every phase of the work. Persons who come to the library should be treated as guests, and under no circumstances should the public, thru any mistakes they might make at the library, be held up to ridicule before the community, as newspapers like to do. Personally I think it is extremely bad taste for any librarian to give out, as was published some time ago in the *Boston Transcript*, the contents of love letters and other letters that were found in books returned to the public library. Such conduct on the part of librarians is a gross breach of hospitality.

The service to be whole-hearted means that everyone connected with the library should make the public feel by their manner and bearing that it is a joy to serve. Such service inspires confidence, respect, and even affection for the library.

If you will permit the personal reference I should like to cite several instances where I received more than the usual amount of joy in service by being called out of bed in the middle of the night to go down to the library to get things for a morning newspaper on account of some great piece of news that broke. On two or three occasions it has been my privilege to serve the community in this way. One that I recall particularly was digging up a picture of the Titanic, so that it could appear on the front page of the newspaper the next morning after the confirmation of its sinking had come during the night. Another instance was digging up information when the King of Portugal was assassinated, with portraits, etc. I know personally that a number of the members of the staff of our institution have frequently done such things outside of library hours simply for the joy of doing them.

I believe that we do not take enough account of the value of happiness and joy in the work as an asset in carrying out our daily tasks. Anyone who can find happiness in the work he is doing will do it very much more easily than if the work is irksome. The whole organization of the library, therefore, should endeavor, so far as possible, to create and maintain the spirit of happiness on the part of all the workers. The finest compliment I think that was ever paid our institution was that of a person who took the examination to enter the training class. One of the questions in the blank which appli-

cants fill out, asks why they are giving up their present job and why they desire to take up library work. The reason given by this person was that she had frequently used the library and nowhere in the city had she seen so many happy faces as among the workers in the library, and, therefore, she wished to get into a work where there seemed to be so many happy people.

So much for general principles. How shall we make the application? What must the librarian and the library staff do in a concrete way to make the community conscious of its library?

The librarian and so far as possible the library staff should know and understand the history, the economic life, and the aspirations of the community which the library serves.

For a librarian thoroly to understand his community often requires years of effort, because it includes a knowledge of all the racial, industrial, commercial, and all the other group elements that make up and maintain a city; but if the librarian has intellectual curiosity, as all librarians should have, it will be a delightful task to get this knowledge.

Furthermore, I believe that a librarian should identify himself, so far as possible, with the community, by becoming (if at all within his means, a property owner, and therefore a taxpayer. This will bring home to the librarian in a concrete way the financial burdens which the people of the city must bear, and the psychological effect on the librarian and on the community for the librarian to be a tax-payer rather than a mere tax-consumer, will help all around.

Some years ago I had the pleasure of spending several hours one night with the late Enos A. Mills, who told me the story of his life, and of how and why he got into the hotel business at Estes Park. He said he soon learned that as a writer of books and magazine articles, or as a guide, he carried little or no weight with people of influence in getting the co-operation and support he needed in having created the Rocky Mountain Park. In order to get this support he went into the hotel business, and immediately on making a success of his hotel business he could get the support of chambers of commerce, of business men, and others, so that when he appeared before committees of Congress he could get an attention and respectful hearing which he could not get before.

The librarian should know the personnel of the local government. He should attend the meetings of the city council or the city commission occasionally during the year in order to keep in touch with general city problems; in other words, he should manifest an interest in city affairs beyond the mere items on his own budget, and indicate that his interests in the

problems before the city government are much wider than those which relate only to the finances for his own institution.

When I came to Grand Rapids eighteen years ago, for several months the President of our Library Board, a former United States Senator, called for me nearly every afternoon about 5 o'clock, to walk about the city for an hour or more before dinner. In this way within a few months I obtained a very definite understanding of the topography, business, social and religious activities, and general lay-out of the whole city, and as we walked along, my guide, who knew the history of the community most thoroly, enlightened me on the various points of interest and the people connected therewith in the former years of the town. The librarian who does not go around the town, and does not know it physically as well as the people in it, cannot do his best work, for he must be conscious of his city and its needs to be able to make the people conscious of the library.

The librarian should study the successful methods used by others in making institutions and movements successful, and in this respect I know of nothing better than the study of the life and methods of Benjamin Franklin, who founded more worth while institutions than perhaps any other man in the history of this country.

The librarian, and members of the staff, so far as possible, should know the contents of the books and periodicals in the library, for only by knowing them can they give the best service. This is a difficult thing to do in these days with the mass of material that comes into our institutions, and the larger the library the more difficult it is for the librarian to keep in touch with the ever increasing flood of printed matter, but personally I feel that it is a source of strength in the work in our institution that I am still able to examine in a cursory way every new book that comes into the library, and most of the thousand current periodicals and the pamphlets we receive.

The librarian, therefore, must be a great reader, and have a sympathetic appreciation of the movements of the times, in order that he may be ready to meet the new needs as they come up, or even before the community is aware of them, for to that extent is the community more appreciative of the institution when it feels that the library has anticipated its needs, or meets them very soon after they arise. By keeping in touch with the periodical literature of the world and a large number of newspapers, as well as books, one gets some idea of the drift of world opinion, for we may be very sure that any social, or political movement of any consequence in

any corner of the world, is sooner or later going to arouse interest in our particular community.

Examples of being prepared with literature on problems that are coming to this country are the whole group of problems around the labor question, in the large sense. These problems have been discussed much more thoroly in England and in some of the European countries than they have been in this country, and the library should have the material on these subjects in advance of their becoming acute.

Members of the Legislature and people in the community who give addresses on these subjects, or are coming to be interested in these things, are very often surprised to learn of the amount of material that the library has on its shelves when these questions come up. A practice we have followed for years is to write people who are scheduled for addresses before public meetings, and after their election, to persons who have been elected to the Legislature to invite their attention to the literature in the library on subjects in which they are known to be interested. Some years ago, for example, we helped to get up the annual address of the President of the American Grocers' Association, supplying him with material relating to the city in which he was to speak. And then, the known personal interests of individuals. When a new book or magazine article comes along write them a note or telephone, calling attention to this. Such things often strike people at the psychological moment, and bringing to their attention the library and its service in this way, is much more effective than so-called general publicity.

The library must use every legitimate means to keep its work before the public. Librarians in keeping the work of their institutions before the public have never, I think, made sufficient use of their monthly and annual reports. These reports made to the board, have a news value which the items made therein do not have at any other time, and furthermore these reports serve not only to keep the public informed but also to keep the Library Board interested, as well as informed, in the work of the institution. A library board, intelligent and well informed on the work and service of the library is a tremendous help in making the community conscious of it.

Gifts to the library, either of collections of books, or of particularly valuable single books, or of funds, are the occasion not only for news items in and of themselves, but they furnish the opportunity for calling attention to other gifts and other funds, and, therefore, are suggestive to persons in the community to do likewise. Such things furnish constructive publicity, and this is the kind of publicity which the library should

use to the fullest extent. It is very much better than defensive publicity. Too many libraries wait until they are criticised or attacked before they think of publicity of their service. If the work and problems of the library are properly presented to the public beforehand there will be little or no possibility for public criticism.

Another means for constructive publicity is the displaying of books relating to subjects that are being discussed in the news of the day; and the newspapers are glad to use descriptive lists of them. The death of an author represented in the library by a considerable number of books, also means an item for news.

Another method is featuring books in connection with literary anniversaries, such as the anniversary of Dante which was celebrated last year. Then too the library itself has anniversaries which should be used for constructive publicity. Our fiftieth anniversary at Grand Rapids brought to the library within a few months gifts of much greater value than the whole thing cost, and I have discussed with many different parties the matter of additional gifts for trust funds since that time.

The Conferences on Children's Reading which we have held for many years have given us a great deal of constructive publicity on the whole subject of children's literature. The book talks by members of the staff, and by others have also furnished material which the newspapers are glad to use. These talks serve not only to supply useful information to the members of the library staff, but they serve as a means of interesting the general public in the work of the library.

I believe that every librarian should encourage, and so far as possible, train the staff members to write for publication and to talk in public. No one person can do all the talking and writing, or should do it all for the library. All kinds of clubs, churches, literary societies, and organizations, are glad to have matters relating to books and the hooking up of the work of the library with their particular interest presented to them, and many members of the staff should be trained to do this sort of thing. It is good for the library and good for the members of the staff. Some of the most interesting gifts that have come to our library have grown out of meetings of this kind.

In reporting meetings, etc., at the library and news at the library, newspapers cannot always send a reporter to do this, and the librarian should prepare the copy. If the article or story is likely to be too lengthy it is always advisable for the library to call up the city editor and to outline briefly the nature of the story, and ask him how much space he could give to it, and

then write it accordingly. This is the way matter is prepared for the newspapers and the library must recognize the needs and exigencies of space which vary from day to day. It is a mistaken idea and policy on the part of a librarian to send over a long manuscript and then tell the editor to use all of it or none.

If the librarian has an appreciation of what is news there will be no difficulty in supplying the newspapers with almost unlimited quantities of material which they will be glad to publish. Much of the work that the library does is not news, and does not make good feature articles for the press, but the library can organize or have activities going on in its building in the way of lectures, exhibits, etc., and visits and talks by people in the community, or outside, to the staff, all of which are the occasion for interesting items, which the newspapers are glad to use. The one hundred or more free lectures given by the Grand Rapids Public Library, and also the various exhibits, are worth all they cost, merely as publicity matter.

It will be impossible to keep the librarian out of sight if the library is in the public consciousness. Every effort should be made, however, to keep the library in the foreground and the librarian in the background. He should endeavor to justify the opinion that the librarian is a doer rather than a talker. I mean by this that the librarian should have a care that he does not give the public the impression that he is a hot-air artist. Personally, I always try to give out news after the event, as an accomplished fact, rather than before as something that is going to happen. I believe it is better psychology. This of course does not apply to announcements of lectures, etc.

The handling of personal news about the librarian is often a delicate matter. I know of many preachers and school men especially whose work and influence in the community was finally destroyed by the way they handled news about themselves. For example, I believe that the librarian should not permit a discussion in the newspapers of any offer he may receive from another institution. He should discuss it with the library board if he really considers it. If he does not care to consider it, he should not mention it to the board at all, and of course not to the newspapers.

It is fatal to a librarian's best work and influence if he does his work all the time with an eye to the chance of using it for getting another job, and it is just as fatal if the community thinks he is doing that, as it is sure to do after several cases of publicity about his considering or being considered for another job.

I believe the librarian should avoid so far as possible close association and active participation in local exclusive organizations, clubs, etc. I mean by this that the librarian should not identify himself with more or less congenial exclusive social organizations to the exclusion of all others. The librarian should be in touch with all the worth while interests of the community and should have a sympathetic understanding of them. If he limits his social associations to a small group of congenial "best" people, it is most likely to shut him out from others, and very often it also raises in the minds of certain people in the community a suspicion that he is not in sympathy with the so-called "common people."

One of the results of spreading oneself about the community rather widely in this way is the fact that members of these various groups will feel freer in calling on the librarian for any particular problem they may have. A man in one of our wood-working factories, for example, caught his hand in a machine and lost three of his fingers, so that it will be impossible for him ever again to work at that sort of a machine. The day after it happened, he came to my office to discuss the matter of educating himself for a new kind of work, and he went away with books on bee-keeping, raising of chickens, rabbits, guinea pigs, etc. By visiting the factories and talking to the people, often on subjects other than libraries (my favorite subject for such talks, by the way, is canoeing Michigan rivers, showing slides), they thus feel that they know the librarian personally and they are glad to have him interested in their work, so that when anything comes up they do not feel any hesitancy in calling on the library or the librarian for service.

A librarian should know some subjects outside of libraries and books, so that people will think of you as somewhat human—more than a book worm. For it is a fact that in our large cities there are still thousands of people who look upon a great library building and the librarians working in it with a feeling of awe.

If any apology is necessary for the rather personal discussion of this subject, I can only say it was the personal element that was asked for in the invitation to make this address. It is my philosophy of library life and its reaction on the community. This philosophy grows out of what we think in our hearts, and that is what we really are and what we make our community conscious of in the library.

[The foregoing paper written at the request of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is based on Mr. Ranck's address at the last year's meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.—Ed. L. J.]



# The Libraries of Virginia

By MARGARET V. JONES

State Library Organizer

THE matter of public education received little attention in Virginia until after the close of the Revolutionary War. The English system of private schools was transported bodily to the Colony for the benefit of the aristocracy, the only class, according to ideas then accepted, to which an education would, or should, be of any concern. After a good beginning had been made at home, the young Virginian went to Oxford for the further pursuit of knowledge, and, after "the grand tour," came back to Virginia, elegant in person and accomplished in mind, to play his part in the affairs of the Colony. The College of William and Mary was founded in 1693 (and would have been founded in 1619 but for the destruction of a large part of the colony by Indians) and, although students still went to England, the beginning of that American belief in home institutions manifested itself by the prompt support with which the new college was started upon its remarkable career. Therefore, while opportunities for education were ample for the ample purse, the poorer classes were dependent upon the purely elementary advantages of the old field schools, considered, even in those days, more picturesque than potent.

When Virginia became a state, a committee was appointed to revise the laws already on the statute books and to suggest new ones. The members were Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Pendleton, George Wythe, George Mason and Thomas Ludwell Lee. Jefferson's words—"If the children are untaught, their ignorance and vices will in the future cost us much dearer than it would have done in their correction by a good education"—assumed concrete form when he drew up three bills relating to public education. One of them was entitled "A Bill for Establishing a Public Library," and was the origin of the present State Library. Progress after this was steady. Many new colleges were founded, among them Jefferson's child, the University of Virginia, and interesting details are recorded about the books in the libraries and the methods of cataloging used. Elementary education progressed more slowly but with each year the need for a good system of public education became better appreciated. In 1841 a comprehensive report on a public school system was submitted by an official committee, and, among numerous recommendations, a very workable plan for promoting school libraries was included. The amount spent for schools increased

from \$44,000 in 1836 to \$214,000 in 1860, and by 1860 the State was paying for the education of one-half of those attending school, and this in spite of the fact that the State was going heavily into debt for the construction of railroads and for other economic developments. Public libraries were unheard of in a State where towns were small and the population widely scattered, but large private collections were numerous and every college was equipped with a library. Thus in 1860 life in the Commonwealth was marked by a note of vigor and hopefulness and the future seemed full of promise, when the dimly felt danger of war suddenly became a reality, bringing forth events not conducive to progress and prosperity.

Seven years later Virginia was "Military District No. 1." Desolation and confusion prevailed everywhere. A railroad system which had cost nearly seventy million dollars and which was nearly half as long in miles as that of all New England was in ruins—tracks torn up, bridges and depots burned, equipment destroyed; the great canal from Richmond to the Valley lay useless—"a great gash across the heart of the Commonwealth"; the public school system was of necessity abandoned during the war and not taken up again until years later, when the great problem of educating the negro was added to the burden. An official report of the times gives in appalling figures an account of financial losses: Personal property, one hundred and sixteen million dollars; realty, one hundred and twenty-one million dollars; internal improvement, twenty-six million dollars; banking capital, fifteen million dollars; circulation, twelve million dollars; state interest in bonds, four million dollars; and slaves and other property, one hundred and sixty-three million dollars. In addition to these economic deficits the State Debt amounted to thirty-eight million dollars, of which sixteen million dollars had been expended for the development of western Virginia, now a separate state. By 1870 the debt had increased to forty-five million dollars.

In the face of these conditions Virginians went to work to restore homes, re-stock the land, supply homes and food for half a million ex-slaves, care for sick and disabled veterans, rebuild towns, colleges and railroads. Notwithstanding poverty and personal debts, the advice of financial experts that the State debt of forty-five million dollars (\$62 for each white person) be repudiated and the State declared bankrupt.



was stubbornly refused out of regard for Virginia's unblemished fiscal record.

The lean decades that followed were lived in Virginia with a grim heroism that is unrecorded and unregarded except at home, where the new generation, in the midst of prosperity, does not forget. "Infinite patience with the ex-slave, a stubborn clinging to what was deemed honor, and a strange capacity for silent, cheerful suffering" marked Virginians of the post-war period. They listened to General Lee: "You can work for Virginia, to build her up again, to make her great again. You can teach your children to love and cherish her"; and implicit faith in his wisdom carried them far on the road to recovery.

*"C'est la guerre,"* can thus explain the backwardness of Virginia, particularly in education, which only comes with material prosperity. It is impossible to give here even a slight sketch of the growth of educational facilities from the close of the War until the present time. Progress was painfully slow and beset by difficulties, but results are now plainly evident and education stands first when the many outlays for improvement are considered. Funds appropriated for the use of the Department of Public Instruction are increased each year by at least a million dollars, and the Department has more absolute power than any other division of the State government. Successful battles for compulsory education, consolidated schools, well-trained teachers and better school buildings are being waged in every corner of the State. School libraries have since 1905 been encouraged by the State thru a fund for aiding schools to purchase books, and this plan has been taken advantage of so promptly that practically every school in Virginia has a library—the majority of them very good. In order to meet the demands for state aid, the Department of Public Instruction is asking for ten thousand dollars for next year, instead of the very inadequate sum of three thousand dollars which has always become completely exhausted during the first month of the school year. The Department has also added to its staff this year a man who is to take charge of the distribution of text-books and the supervision of school libraries. He is now working with the State Library on the compilation of suitable book lists for the guidance of schools buying libraries with state aid.

#### THE STATE LIBRARY

All library work done by the State is centralized at the State Library, with the exception of the Law Library and the Legislative Reference Bureau. It combines under one administration archives, reference work, the collection of Virginiana, the publication of important historical

papers and bibliographical bulletins, and the extension work, which is in three divisions—traveling libraries, package libraries, and the work of the library organizer. In addition to these numerous activities, the State Library has for years served the people of Richmond in the capacity of a public library and this service has been a heavy tax upon its resources. Any citizen of the State who is over eighteen years old can borrow books from the State Library on his own responsibility, and any under eighteen can borrow thru parents or teachers.

The archives department is now housed in a fire-proof building, planned with the advice of experts on the care of documents, and the great mass of material which has lain untouched throughout the years is rapidly being put into workable shape. It contains a million and a half documents and is next in size to the archives of the Library of Congress. The records of the department show a great increase in the number of people who come from every state in the Union and many foreign countries to use the material or to gaze upon such interesting relics as Cornwallis' parole or Stonewall Jackson's last note to General Lee, written during the battle of Chancellorsville and just before he received his mortal wound.

The work of the library organizer corresponds to the duties of the secretary of a library commission. It was begun in August, 1922, and during the year that has passed every section of the State and practically every library has been visited; four libraries have been organized; the Virginia Library Association has been re-organized and has held two successful meetings and recruited seventy-five members; the almost impossible task of collecting statistics from the many small libraries in the State shows some signs of completion; and the county library campaign has made encouraging headway in several parts of the State.

#### COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Virginia has an unusual number of colleges and preparatory schools, and all of them have good libraries. The University of Virginia lost all but 17,194 books out of its valuable collection, many volumes of which were given by Jefferson and Madison, by a fire which destroyed the Rotunda in 1895; the College of William and Mary, the Virginia Military Institute, and Washington and Lee University (then Washington College) were destroyed during the War by Northern troops, and their libraries of course shared the same fate. None of the colleges had funds to spend on anything but miserly salaries for the professors for many years. The trustees of Washington College in 1865 pledged their private credit for the restoration of buildings,

library and apparatus, and offered the presidency of the college to General Lee, with the munificent salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, also privately guaranteed, and the College of William and Mary, tho without funds and finally without a solitary student, was kept open by its indomitable president, who still remained at the college and, at the opening of every academic year in October, caused the chapel bell to be rung. The work of rehabilitation was slow and is not yet complete, but every old college and many new ones are filled to capacity with students from Virginia and other states. There is a total of six hundred thousand volumes on the shelves of college libraries, and every library, with one or two exceptions, is in charge of a trained librarian and open to the people of the community.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES

At the beginning of 1922, there were six libraries in Virginia supported by public funds, three supported by endowments, sixteen supported by donations, gifts, etc., and fifteen supported by subscription fees. In one year six new libraries have been added to the list—four of them in very humble circumstances, but not subscription libraries, and the other two are in process of organization in Petersburg and Richmond. The building for the Petersburg library was given by Mrs. W. R. McKenney as a memorial to her husband, on condition that the city appropriate at least \$7500 annually for its maintenance and make proper provision for the negro population. Richmond has fallen for the second time in her history—this time to the determined onslaught of 10,000 of her citizens who besieged the city council until the day was won. The library board, composed of the mayor, the superintendent of schools, two members of the city council and five citizens at large, has already been appointed and is working on plans for a library that will redeem Richmond in the eyes of the world.

Every city in the State with a population of ten thousand and more now has a public library, with the exception of two. Many of them could be vastly improved, but the State Library feels that for the present most of its energy must be concentrated on the county library, which is gaining rapid favor in Virginia, where the county unit has always been strong. Three of the new libraries have been named for the county instead of the community, and while they at present have no other attributes of the county library except extreme willingness to do all they can for the country people, their promoters are advancing steadily in the right direction. Plans are also practically complete in the largest county in the State for a county library, to be established with

ideal provisions, and the people who are making it a reality are ambitious for its future as a model for other counties.

"Courage is the thing." Those who are in the forefront of the battle are finding in Virginia a wide-spread alertness and definiteness of purpose which have been lacking for many years. A people who spend in one year nearly six million dollars for school buildings alone can be said to have a purpose in view. Fortunately, Virginians love a good fight and, once committed to a cause, cling with a tenacity inherited from British forebears. All available forces are being assembled, and Virginia—to misquote St. Paul—"forgetting *not* the things which are behind and reaching forth unto the things which are before," looks forward to many sharp fights and ultimate victory.

#### Books for Japanese Libraries

##### *To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The appeal from Japan for material to replenish the collections in the libraries, especially in the University of Tokyo, of material destroyed during the recent disaster, has already been communicated to your readers. I have now received a suggestion that material of the following class would be particularly welcome at the very earliest possible date:

"Separate plans of their buildings; publications containing these plans; and other publications of all kinds of the libraries, including descriptions of their special appliances, guides for visitors and users, reports, catalogues, etc. Reports on the work and the result of those libraries which have library schools connected with them are also desired."

The dispatch of the above is clearly within the immediate ability of our libraries, and I hope the response will be prompt. It should also of course be direct and by mail, not thru the slow medium of the International Exchange Service.

Addressed to the Librarian of the University of Tokyo, it will undoubtedly be utilized for the general benefit.

As to contributed material of a more general nature, I understand that Professor K. Takayanagi, of the Imperial University, is on his way to this country to promote the efforts to secure material from here. We shall therefore have, thru him, further specifications as to what is most desired, and also his aid in discriminating the items for preferential shipment out of the totals sent to Washington for dispatch thru the International Exchange Service.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Library of Congress.*

# Public Library Reports and the Law III

By LUCIUS H. CANNON

Librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the St. Louis Public Library

*Continued from the LIBRARY JOURNAL for October 15*

UNDER the state of New York are included extracts from the Education Law which seemingly have no bearing on the laws outlining library reports. These references are made and extracts included, not alone because in that part which declares the powers of the University of the State of New York, the law in its entirety and in its dispensation is singular, but also, possibly to contribute, however inconsiderably to a clearer understanding of the administration of the law that governs "all libraries exempt from taxation, or that enjoy other privileges not usually granted to ordinary corporations." This law applies to all such libraries whether they are free public libraries and supported by municipal taxes, or whether they are association libraries.

The corporation known as the University of the State of New York originated in a law created the Regents of the University of the State of New York passed during the seventh session of the legislature, 1784.

This law was amended by the legislature of the following year and the law that was passed during the tenth session, April 13, 1787, repealed some of the defects found in former laws in an attempt to create a permanent corporation to supervise education.

The legislature of 1892 passed a law, approved April 27, consolidating and revising all the laws relating to the University of the State of New York since 1813. Under section 24 the institutions of the University over which the regents had and still have jurisdiction included institutions of higher education libraries, museums "and other institutions as may be . . . admitted to or incorporated by the University." It further declared that the corporation created in the year 1784 under the name of Regents of the University of the State of New York, shall continue to be known as the University of the State of New York. Section 35 of this act of 1892 declares that all provisions of sections 35 to 51 "shall apply equally to libraries, museums and combined libraries and museums, and the word library shall be construed to include reference and circulating libraries." There was a later revision and consolidation of all laws on education and those of the University of the State of New York, under the general title of Education Law, but the laws governing libraries were not materially changed.

Only one legislative body, the territory of Orleans, so far as we have found, has duplicated the law of the corporation of the University of the State of New York. Several states may have copied portions of the law. Possibly Connecticut in the state supervision of libraries by a library committee, and, together with Maine, in the subsidies of public libraries. Probably, in Ohio in the education law of that state.

The Library Extension Division of the University of the State of New York sends out annually duplicate blank forms to the libraries of the state on which to make their annual reports. Of the two blank forms sent to the libraries both are to be filled out alike, but one is retained by the library as a permanent record.

The other, attested, is returned to the Library Extension Division, on or before February 1st. The reports are for the calendar year. If a library fails to make a report before March 1st, it will not participate in the apportionment of the "library money for the ensuing fiscal year of the state." Failure to report for two consecutive years will be considered evidence that the library has discontinued as an institution in the University, and after notice, its registration may be rescinded or its charter suspended.

These library reports, numbering some seven hundred for the state, are summarized by the Library Extension Division for the information of the legislature and the public. They are kept and bound in volumes annually. The library reports in a very condensed form and omitting statistical matter may be found in the annual reports of the University.

## XI

Originally libraries were not incorporated by the Regents of the University of New York but by an act of the Legislature.

Thus, an act to incorporate the trustees of the Astor Library was passed in 1849. This corporation thru its trustees was obliged to report to the legislature in the month of January every year "for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December preceding, of the condition of the said library, of the funds and other property of the corporation, etc."

In the act of the legislature of 1870 creating the trustees of the Lenox Library, the trustees were obliged to report in "the month of January in each year to the legislature for the year ending December 31st preceding the condition of

the said library, of the funds and other property of the corporation, of its receipts and expenditures, during such year."

Samuel J. Tilden died in 1886. In his will he requested his executors and trustees to obtain as speedily as possible the incorporation of an institution which should be known as the Tilden Trust. The chief purpose of the Trust was to establish a free public library in New York City and to this end the larger part of his great fortune, something like \$5,000,000, was to be devoted. The incorporation took place thru the efforts of the trustees during the legislature of 1887, and is known as chapter 85 of the New York laws of that year. The contest of Mr. Tilden's will, in which his heirs-at-law defeated its purposes, was appealed from lower to higher courts and was not finally settled until March, 1892. Mrs. Hazard, Mr. Tilden's niece gave up \$2,000,000 inherited by her, to carry out in so far as possible her uncle's wishes to form a library. The amount was insufficient to establish a great library, such as Mr. Tilden had contemplated, but the trustees had wisely invested the funds and the income amounted annually to \$85,000.\*

On May 13, during the legislature of 1892, memorable in library history, the Governor approved an act permitting the consolidation of library companies in the city of New York.

Among others it had direct bearing on the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and the Tilden Foundation. This consolidation was to form the New York Public Library. The respective boards of directors were to meet and arrange for the consolidation of the corporations, and the agreement after completion by the trustees was to be submitted to the stockholders, or members of the corporations for their approval.

This act was amended in 1895, approved April 2, to permit any member or stockholder who was dissatisfied with the consolidation, to demand that his money be paid to him, "and after such payment the consolidation could be consummated." The amendment also included the formation of a governing body of twenty-one trustees, seven from each corporation, with defined powers and mode of procedure.

The consolidation of these libraries and the Tilden Trust was effected by the trustees signing an agreement May 23, 1895. This agreement was filed and recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, and of the Secretary of State. The new corporation was formed under the title: "The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden

Foundations." "It is interesting to see between the lines of the formal legal agreements," says Mr. Lydenberg, in his monumental work, "what a spirit of public service, mutual accommodation, and interest for the common good ran thru all the negotiations. Differences of opinion arose, of course, but they were settled without heart burning and without ill feeling because every one concerned felt that his fellow workers were honestly anxious to secure the best result possible for the community and that no one planned unfair reservations or provisos."\*

The legislature of 1872 passed an Act creating the Young Men's Association of Albany for "mutual improvement." The purpose was to maintain a library for its members. This act has been repeatedly amended since its original passage. The latest amendment grants the trustees of this association as "trustees of a free library registered by the regents with whom the city of Albany may contract, thru its board of estimate and apportionment or other proper authority, to furnish library privileges to the people of the said city of Albany under such terms and conditions as may be stated in such contract . . . and pursuant to such contract, there may be established as hereinafter provided a library or libraries with suitable branch libraries in said city which shall be . . . known as Albany Public Library. To that end the board of trustees of the Young Men's Association . . . shall possess the power to convey and transfer to the said city of Albany all . . . of the property of the said association upon an agreement on the part of the city adequately to support said library to be managed by said present board of trustees" [ten of whom together with six others shall constitute the board of trustees.]

The laws of 1892 authorized the city of Brooklyn to establish a "public library." The city was further authorized to issue and sell bonds to be known as "public library bonds," not to exceed six hundred thousand dollars, "for the purchase of land for a suitable site, if that be necessary and also for the erection and for the furnishing of a public library and reading room." For the purpose of maintaining the library the proper authorities were annually to levy a tax of not less than forty thousand dollars.

In a city without a free public library supported wholly by municipal revenues, it is surprising how many so-called "free" libraries there were. For some of those remote from New York, who are unfamiliar with these spontaneous growths the facts are interesting and amazing.

\* For details of this case see H. M. Lydenberg's *History of the New York Public Library*. 1923. p. 129-150.

\* *History of the New York Public Library*. 1923. p. 341.



This interest may cause one of those pauses in our progress not in line with the road direct, but an aside, so filled with enchantment to us that we would suffer from self-condemnation if we failed to point out some instances—but with the greatest moderation, suppressing all enthusiasm—for the benefit of one, possibly two, who may see allegories of amazing faith abundantly rewarded. To the omniscient it will be like repeating a tale that is told. To them the glamour of past struggles and past successes is legendary and yields no symbol of spiritual Calvaries. But we speak to those humbler ones, like ourselves, for whom growth is still possible.

It would be quite impossible to speak of all those library services that finally combined with the New York Public Library. We can give no deeper expression of gratitude, nor render greater service in this instance to the reader, than to call attention to Mr. Lydenberg's delightful history to all who may be interested to follow the details only hinted at here.

However, if there had been no library reports, or if the reports had been barren of anything of "general interest" and contained only statistics, much of the "History of the New York Public Library" must have remained forever unwritten.

One of the oldest libraries of New York was that located outside of the city, at that time, in Harlem. It was organized in 1825 and continued in existence for seventy-five years. On March 27, 1871, an act was passed by the legislature to incorporate the Harlem Library. The first section throws light on the name of the original corporation. "The Harlem Library Association and the trustees of the Harlem School may unite in one corporation under the name and style of the Harlem Library." All property of both corporations was to belong to the new corporation. There were to be no more than nine and not less than five trustees. The corporation could purchase and hold land suitable for a library building and lecture room, but the annual income of the property must not exceed \$40,000.

The original corporation may have been incorporated either under a special law or under the general law of 1796.

The great New York Free Circulating Library was started in 1878. The first year it had a circulation of 69,000. The year before its consolidation which was in February 1901, it had eleven branches, and a circulation of over 1,600,000.

Another of the libraries taken into the capacious maw of the New York Public Library, February 24, 1903, was the Aguilar Free Library, a Jewish institution, with four branches, with 87,790 volumes and a circulation for 1901-1902 of 757,217.

The Cathedral Library was a Catholic corporation with five large branches and seven stations or small branches. It was consolidated in 1904 and contained 49,812 volumes and the circulation reached during the last year, 343,962.

## XII

The Brooklyn Public Library also swallowed a goodly number of libraries. Among the more prominent ones may be mentioned the Mercantile Library Association, of Brooklyn, which was incorporated under the laws of 1859, chapter 43. In 1878 the legislature passed a law, chapter 199, changing its name to Brooklyn Library, and all the property of the old corporation was to be vested in the new corporation.

The Brooklyn Library Association of the Eastern District was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of 1870. This library must have been an active organization as the incorporators, named in the act, cover two full printed pages. There were other libraries also.

In 1892 the legislature passed a law to incorporate the Brooklyn Library and Reading Room. In 1897 this act was amended. Nothing seems to have materialized from these legislative efforts. New acts appeared in 1902, to incorporate the Brooklyn Public Library, and "to permit libraries of the boro of Brooklyn of the city of New York to convey their property thereto." This law was amended several times up to 1910. The great Brooklyn Public Library is the outgrowth of these efforts and combinations, and its unwritten history may be as full of romance as that of the New York Public Library.

Most of these circulating libraries were started to meet some social or religious need. They were to accommodate artisans, working men and women, members of societies, church workers, or sects, and their friends. The "chain" of friends was interminable, and grew to include the friendship of the entire city. The total circulation of these various "free circulating libraries" must have been between four and five million volumes annually in New York city alone.

There is a side to this early work that must forever remain unknown. In all probability, with the requirements of technical training the labor of these early workers will never be duplicated.

In retrospect it was fascinating—this pioneer library work. In the details of its early unwritten and forgotten history it could have revealed a story of pathetic struggles, of continuous, untiring, unselfish work of unclassified, unstandardized, underpaid, non-certified, inexperienced workers. It may be that none had ever heard of a library school, or ever looked with nervous anxiety upon civil service exam-



ination papers. It may be—awful thought!—that some of those early workers had never seen more than the outside of an academy, or a college.

Yet from the inception of the work up to the time that these libraries were consolidated with their great successors, is embraced a period of devoted, strenuous, unselfish work, such as has never been equaled in the library movement of any other locality in this country.

### XIII

#### NEW YORK

Education Law. Section 26. The commissioner of education shall annually prepare a report of the education department, including the university, which shall be transmitted to the legislature over the signature of the chancellor of the university and of the commissioner of education. . . .—New York: Birdseye, Cumming and Gilbert's Consolidated Laws. 1917. v. 2, p. 2013.

Section 41. The university shall be governed and all its corporate powers exercised by a board of regents whose members shall at all times be three more than the then existing judicial districts of the state. . . . A regent shall be elected by the legislature, on joint ballot of the two houses thereof.—Consolidated Laws. 1917. v. 2, p. 2014.

Section 53. The state library and state museum shall be departments of the university, and the regents may establish such other departments and divisions therein as they shall deem useful in the discharge of their duties.—Consolidated Laws. 1917. v. 2, p. 2018.

Section 57. The institutions of the university shall include all secondary and higher educational institutions which are or may hereafter be incorporated in this state, and such other libraries, museums, institutions, schools, organizations and agencies for education as may be admitted to or incorporated by the university. The regents may exclude from such membership any institution failing to comply with law or with any rule of the university.—Consolidated Laws. 1917. v. 2, p. 2019.

Section 58. The regents [of the University of the State of New York] or commissioner of education, or their representatives, may visit, examine into and inspect, any institution in the university and any school or institution under the educational supervision of the state, and may require, as often as desired, duly verified reports therefrom giving such information and in such form as the regents or the commissioner of education shall prescribe. For refusal or continued neglect on the part of any institution in the university to make any report required, or for violation of any law or any rule of the university, the regents may suspend the charter or any of the rights and privileges of such institution.

Section 59. Under such name, with such number of trustees or other managers and with such powers, privileges and duties, and subject to such limitations and restrictions in all respects as the regents may prescribe in conformity to law, they may, by an instrument under their seal and recorded in their office, incorporate any university, college, academy, library, museum, or other institution or association for the promotion of science, literature, art, history or other department of knowledge, or of education in any way, associations of teachers, students, graduates of educational institutions, and other associations whose approved purposes are, in whole or in part, of educational or cultural value deemed worthy of recognition and encouragement by the university. No institution or association which might be incorporated by the regents

under this chapter shall, without their consent, be incorporated under any other general law.—New York: Birdseye, Cumming and Gilbert's Consolidated Laws. 1917. v. 2, p. 2019-2020.

Section 1116. The report of the state library to the legislature shall include a statement of the total number of volumes or pamphlets, the number added during the year, with a summary of operations and conditions, and any needed recommendation for safety or usefulness for each of the other libraries owned by the state, the custodian of which shall furnish such information or facilities for inspection as the regents may require for making this report. Each of these libraries shall be under the sole control now provided by law, but for the annual report of the total number of books owned by or bought each year by the state, it shall be considered as a branch of the state library and shall be entitled to any facilities for exchange of duplicates, interlibrary loans or other privileges properly accorded to a branch.—New York: Cahill's Consolidated Laws. 1923. p. 526-527.

Section 1117. 1. All provisions of this section and of sections 1118-1134 inclusive shall apply equally to libraries, museums, and to combined libraries and museums, and the word "library" shall be construed to mean reference and circulating libraries and reading rooms.

2. The term "public" library as used in this chapter shall be construed to mean a library, other than professional, technical or public school library, established for free public purposes by official action of a municipality or district or the legislature, where the whole interests belong to the public; the term "association" library shall be construed to mean a library established and controlled, in whole or in part, by a group of private individuals operating as an association, corporation, or as trustees under the provision of a will or a deed of trust; and the term "free" as applied to a library shall be construed to mean a library maintained for the benefit and free use on equal terms of all the people of the community in which the library is located.—New York: Laws. 1922. v. 1, chap. 345, p. 736.

3. The regents shall have power to fix standards of library service for every free association or public library which receives any portion of the moneys appropriated by the state to aid such libraries, or which is supported in whole or in part by tax levied by any municipality or district. If any such free association or public library shall fail to comply with the regents' requirements such library shall not receive any portion of the moneys appropriated by the state for free libraries nor shall any tax be levied by any municipality or district for the support in whole or in part of such library.—New York: Laws. 1923. chap. 154. p. 191.

(To be continued)

**C**HIRSTMAS COVE, Maine, has in Larry Chittenden's Autograph Library the only one of its kind in the United States, says a writer in the *Boston Globe*. It is housed in the Sea Bird's Nest, a picturesque house on the Maine shore which William Lawrence Chittenden purchased in 1918 for library purposes, and each of its two thousand volumes has been autographed by the author or donor. It is Mr. Chittenden's ambition to place in the Autograph Library a copy of every book written by a native of Texas, his adopted state and the locale of his cattle ranch of ten thousand acres.

## The German Book Trade

FOR the purpose of conferring with Mr. Hans Harrassowitz representing the well known firm of Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig, a score of librarians met at the John Crerar Library, October 15th. Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Northwestern University opened the meeting with a paper on "The Crisis in the German Book Trade" in which he gave a survey of the developments of the last few years. Towards the end of the war there was, said he, a noticeable scarcity of books for the retail dealer, who was met on all sides with the statements "Sold out" or "Only partial delivery can be made." The demand for books seemed to increase rather than decline. The prices asked seemed of secondary importance. Eventually the German book-sellers learned that they had been doing too much business. They found their shelves empty, with no chance of being able to re-stock with the right kind of books at the right prices. The new publications were priced too high and desirable antiquarian material was difficult to procure. In many instances, publishers were unable to reprint editions sold out unless they used paper of much inferior grade and bound their books in boards instead of cloth or leather. It soon came to pass that libraries specified "pre-war editions" in ordering standard books. The quality of the paper used in some publishing ventures of dignity and importance left much to be desired. During the war and from 1919 to 1921, wood pulp was used by some publishers because at that time the amount of paper a German publisher was allowed to use was rationed by the Government. Consequently, if a publisher wanted to print larger editions than his paper stock on hand warranted, he had to use a poorer quality of paper, namely wood pulp.

Attempts were made to overcome the unfavorable impression caused by the inferior quality of the paper by improving the binding. German publishers realized more and more the advantages of clothing their publications in tasteful bindings which are found to be of great help in the sale of books. Anything which will help to give individuality to a book is sure to add to its salability. One means of getting away from the dull uniformity of large edition bindings has been found in the adoption of colored papers and variegated boards. At each succeeding Book Fair of recent years the old well known producers of colored papers have had something new to offer, as if to prove that their previous products were only to be regarded as preliminary attempts. It was not merely the scarcity

and advancing prices of leather and textiles which caused the great increase in the use of highly colored cover papers. One visitor to the Fair remarked that "in the continued increasing popularity of these papers, in the constant feverish activity in this field, we have as it were, something like a longing for a roseate heaven which will help us to bear the dull gray of these days."

It is felt that the colored paper board binding is more than a passing fad. It is, of course, much less expensive than the cheapest cloth and more satisfactory than the paper binding. It seems to meet the demand of the hour, although naturally such bindings will not stand up under hard library wear. Foreseeing this, the enterprising German publisher offers some of his more important titles in a variety of bindings suitable to the use to which the books are to be put.

It is surprising that in view of the enormous increase in price of raw materials used in binding of books, leather and parchment bindings are by no means uncommon. Limited editions, printed on hand-made paper or fine book paper are offered by many publishers. The decrease in the number of books published has been offset by the increase in the number of artistically finished books. Limited editions of from one hundred to one thousand copies are offered in all the glory of elaborately tooled three-quarters and full leather bindings, to say nothing of those arrayed in parchment and vellum of various grades. Certain publishers seemed to have vied with one another to outdo all previous efforts. Purchasers are offered standard and classical works in elaborate bindings and only rarely are these editions such as would interest the newly rich.

Despite these de luxe publications, it is quite evident that the German book trade has approached a great crisis. Naturally when the income of most of the people who can really appreciate books has fallen so low as to make the necessities of life almost unprocurable, the bookish appetites must be restrained. Only absolutely necessary purchases can be made. Germany has long enjoyed the reputation of being the land where books were cheap. During the past year prices have risen considerably and one recent investigator says that all signs seemed to point to the fact that with a further depreciation of the value of the mark, German book prices will also be influenced and that we are at the foot of a further rise in prices rather than at the climax of a price wave. The prices of

those books which are far above their pre-war value will of course be subject to a correction, whenever possible.

Mr. Harrassowitz agreed that the time for getting books at the extremely low prices of the early part of 1922 had passed. The Germans have realized that they have sold their merchandise too cheap. They now realize their folly. They have been the losers all this time. While prices have been too low, Mr. Harrassowitz does not think that prices will go excessively high, but that they will rather strike a fair average. The whole German industry is now going on a gold basis. The price of paper, of labor and of finished books are all calculated on the gold basis. Until recently the base figure multiplied by the key figure which was changing from day to day, gave one the German or domestic price. The base figure was the Swiss franc. This method of figuring worked fairly well as long as the cost of production in Germany was low. Now the rule is to change the base figure to one and a quarter Swiss francs, or twenty-two and one-half cents for the United States. Some scientific publishers have been estimating the base figure at 24 cents. This means that a scientific book with the base figure of 20 would cost the American purchaser \$4.80.

The base figure has been supposed to give the equivalent of the pre-war gold mark price. It is admitted that in many instances the base price has been higher than the pre-war price in marks. The key figure is fixed by the Börsenverein, while the base figure is fixed by the publisher. Since the key figure was too low for some publishers, it was necessary for them to raise the base figure. Latterly, after everything was based on a gold standard, the publishers found it necessary to reduce somewhat the base figure, for the key figure had mounted so high as to make the resultant domestic price prohibitive for Germans because it was higher even than the gold price. The key price has been made lower in order to favor the German book-buyers. Now since the cost of production has reached a higher gold level, the publishers say that they cannot afford to sell their books to the German public at these low figures. The Börsenverein aims to keep the key figure sufficiently high so that the domestic price will be about the same as the foreign price. Inasmuch as the situation changes day by day in Germany, the key figure changes also. The key figure never quite catches up with the value of the dollar. Consequently, prices for German purchasers have been lagging behind foreign prices, usually about two days behind.

The whole German economic system is just on the point of changing. Everyone is trying to start on a new gold basis. Hitherto calculations were being made in paper marks in order

to avoid unemployment—which would have meant bolshevism. In order to avoid unemployment the attempt was made to keep standards of living on a comparatively low level. Prices for all commodities were extremely low. This was especially true of books, prices for which in many instances reached so low a level as to enable foreigners to buy German books at a mere fraction of their pre-war price.

The income of German libraries has decreased with the depreciation of the mark. The publisher is therefore sometimes moved to present to German institutional libraries items for which they are in need and for which they cannot afford to pay. In the case of one chemical manual announced at \$24 and then later raised to \$45, copies of which were presented by the publisher to German libraries, objection was raised by American purchasers that they were compelled to pay for the presentation copies thru the increased price. Chemists complained of the "let America pay for it" attitude.

But few people in Germany can afford to subscribe to periodicals. Consequently the publisher has raised his price to foreign subscribers. He tries to get from abroad the money that he used to be able to count on from Germany. One highly specialized journal which formerly had four hundred and fifty subscribers now has only seventy-five. The publisher, therefore, has had to raise the price from \$8 to \$24 but his total receipts from subscriptions have at the same time dropped from \$3600 to \$1800.

Scientific journals do not repay the publisher for the amount of time and money expended on them. They are, however, a source of justifiable pride and prestige. The publisher who has issued a periodical for a long time is loth to give it up. The main advantage accruing to him is the contact it brings with authors and subscribers, but he must charge much of the cost of carrying the periodicals to his overhead expense account.

One American university library which has made a comparison of prices of one hundred different German journals subscribed for in 1914 and 1923, found that the total amount spent for these one hundred journals was about the same in 1923 as in 1914. Of course, there are many journals which are higher priced now, but there are also many which are lower, so the average remains about the same. The higher priced journals are mostly scientific and mathematical journals, while the lower priced journals are the historical and philosophical.

THEODORE W. KOCH.

The American Gear Company, 1700 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, will give to any library requesting it a chart illustrating the working of the automobile engine.

# The Los Angeles Library School

By MARION HORTON, Principal

THE first reference in print to the Los Angeles Library School is found in the first number of the *Bulletin* of the Los Angeles Public Library (November 1891) under the caption of "Library Pupils":

"An innovation in the selection of library employees has been inaugurated in this library under the following notice:

"The applicants to be young women not under seventeen years of age. They must agree to give three hours a day service for a period of at least six months, at the end of which time upon passing an examination, they will be placed upon the substitute list for paid employment as opportunity offers.

"Every business man acknowledges, the schools demonstrate, and the public knows that trained service gives the most satisfactory results. In a library to which hundreds of people come each day, and where the demands made upon the assistants are of the most diverse character, this is especially the case. During this six months' apprenticeship, training will be given in all branches of library economy. This includes the complete system of preparing books for the shelves, classification, indexing, binding, typewriting, the selection and care of books, and service at delivery and reference desks. At the end of six months, applicants will enter into a competitive examination.

"All future appointments to the library staff will be made from pupils who have completed this course of training. By a general application of this rule, every library would soon employ a force of capable assistants and the standard of work in a public library would not only be raised but would maintain a level with that of public educators."

In the sixth number of the *Bulletin* (August 1892) is printed the outline of the course, amazingly modern in its scope. Six months were devoted to the simpler phases of library work, while a second course covered cataloging and higher library administration. The first course was divided into three terms, and covered the essentials of book-trade bibliography (comparative value of trade catalogs, publishers' lists, second-hand dealers' catalogs) accessioning, receipt of periodicals and documents, classification, reference, loans, shelf work, care of documents, pamphlets, maps and music. Each student worked three hours a day in the library and at the end of the course submitted an essay on some phase of library economy and passed an examination on the technical subjects studied.

In this course are reflected the initiative and resourcefulness of the young librarian, Miss Tessa Kelso, whose ideas in regard to library training, government documents and the relation of the library to the community were twenty-five years ahead of her time.

Classes were organized more than once a year if necessary and were usually limited to six members. Graduates often went into other California libraries since their training fitted them for executive work, and of these earlier graduates half a dozen still hold their place in California library ranks. In the annual report for 1896-97 Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh, the librarian, describes a pleasant project, carried out when the class classified the Long Beach Public Library of four hundred volumes. Mrs. Wadleigh's report for the following year includes library visits and comparison of methods in different libraries, altho the course was still planned primarily for work in the Los Angeles Library. The classes which graduated while Miss Mary L. Jones was librarian (1900-1908) profited from her training at Albany as well as from her own cultivated mind and feeling for books. Miss Anna Beckley, instructor in reference for many years, communicated her enthusiasm for art and history to the students. Miss Gertrude Darlow's book talks were an inspiration and at the present time serve as a delightful introduction to more technical subjects.

With the appointment of Mr. Everett R. Perry as librarian in 1911, the training class developed into its modern form of a school. Until Miss Helen T. Kennedy took charge of the class in that year, instruction had been given by the librarian and the heads of the different departments. Miss Kennedy expanded and unified the course, continuing the lectures by specialists and lengthening the school year.

Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt came to the school in 1913, bringing with her Wisconsin Library School ideals, a gift for organization and unusual teaching ability. The larger quarters in the Metropolitan Building gave space for a larger class, an increase in the class-room collection and improvements in teaching methods. When Miss Helen E. Haines joined the faculty in 1914, the bibliographical courses were strengthened and increased and the amount of apprentice work lessened. Miss Haines' rich and varied experience, thoro knowledge of books and vivid methods of presentation made the book selection course a delight as well as a con-



centrated and rigorous training for students. She invariably stimulates acquaintance with recent books and love of the best literature. Mrs. Brewitt's important constructive work in developing a carefully balanced one-year course was recognized by the school's admission to the Association of American Library Schools before she resigned in 1918.

In recent years the scope of the school has expanded. The school is fortunate in the cooperation of Dr. Cole and four members of the staff of the Huntington library, while Miss Britton in the City School Library, Miss Vogleson in the County Library and Mr. Reavis, as well known for his teaching ability as for his management of the Pacific Library Bindery, give unique contributions to the course of study. Los Angeles offers an admirable situation for a library school because of the extent and variety of library activities in the region of which it is the center.

The situation of the school in a public library makes it responsive to new currents of thought in the library world and a sharer in the active work of the community. Ruts in thought or practice find no favor in an alert public library. The Los Angeles school has a definite part in the responsibilities of the library. In the projects planned for the different courses, supervised field work

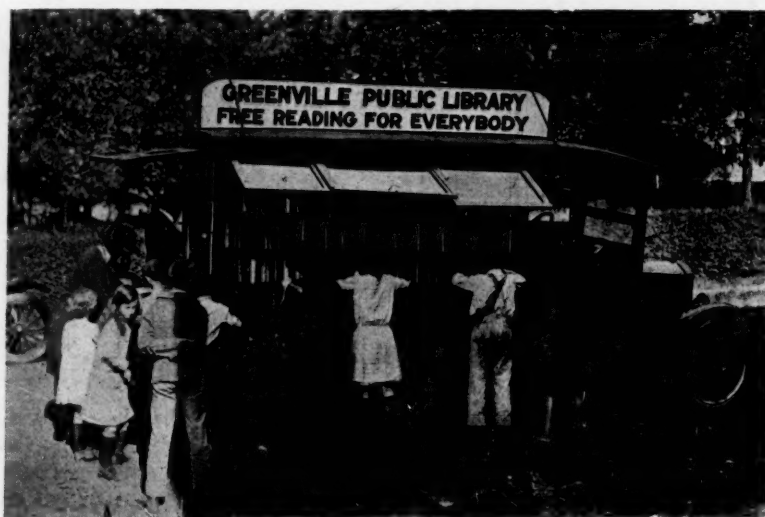
and the two months course for junior attendants given each year since 1918, in every phase of the school work, the vitality and enthusiasm of the public library penetrates the instruction and gives it unity. Adequate space has been set apart for the school in the new library building assuring the right environment for its continued development. The intangible ideals of service, of knowledge acquired and shared, of organization planned for efficiency and beauty, are the heritage of the students.

### A. L. A. Temporary Training Board

At the A. L. A. Temporary Training Board's meeting in Cleveland, in October, discussion centered on classification of training agencies. A study of the classification of dental schools in the United States prepared by the Dental Educational Council of America was made. The Board urges all interested in investigating and formulating plans for accrediting training agencies to send suggestions.

An endowment of \$50,000 from the American Committee for Devastated France makes possible a winter as well as a summer library school in connection with the American Library in Paris, beginning next year.

## Greenville's Book Truck



An experienced librarian and an at-your-doorstep service are as essential as the book collection to the mill people to whom library service is now being introduced by the Greenville (S. C.) Public Library,

which has accordingly provided itself with one of the most attractive book trucks on the road, for its trips thru the surrounding cotton mill towns. Incidentally the truck is capital publicity for the library.



# Books of Amusement and Instruction for Good Little Readers—III

A LIST OF THE CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA BETWEEN 1755 AND 1835, IN THE COLLECTION OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL\*

COMPILED BY ELVA S. SMITH

LONDON PUBLISHERS (*Concluded*)

*A. K. Newman and Co., London*

Brewer, George. The juvenile Lavater; or, A familiar explanation of the Passions of Le Brun, calculated for the instruction and entertainment of young persons; interspersed with moral and amusing tales illustrating the benefit and happiness attendant on the good passions and the misfortunes which ensue the bad, in the circumstances of life. [1800?]

Also contains an engraved title-page. Illustrated with 19 plates.

Smith, Mrs. Charlotte. Minor morals, interspersed with sketches of natural history, historical anecdotes and original stories. New ed. v. 1. 1817.

The dedication to the Lady Caroline Ponsonby is dated 1798.

Narrative and dialog are combined in the tales and there is a "Floral Calendar" in verse.

*Richard Phillips, London*

W., S. A visit to a farm-house; or, An introduction to various subjects connected with rural economy; embellished with beautiful plates. Ed. 5. 1811.

Tells very simply about the first visit of two small boys to the country and what they learned about cows, poultry, bees, pheasants, the making of butter and cheese, sheep-shearing, etc. Written partly in dialog form.

Probably originally published by Tabart & Co. for each of the engravings bears the imprint of B. Tabart, New Bond St. and in a list of publications of that firm found in the 1804 edition of "The Renowned History of Valentine and Orson," appears the following title: "Visits to a Farm House, a most instructive work, containing a pleasing account of the economy of farming business, illustrated by beautiful engravings from designs by Dayes."

With this is bound "Dialogues consisting of Words of one Syllable Only."

Johnson, W. R. The history of England in easy verse, from the invasion of Julius Caesar, to the close of the year 1809; written for the purpose of being committed to memory by young persons of both sexes. Ed. 2. 1812.

Dedicated to "a young gentleman, who, in his tenth year, evinces a love of learning and a dutiful and amiable disposition, such as render him an example to those of his own age and a source of hope to his parents." The author makes no claim to poetical ability and expects no praise "beyond the merit of utility." The verse is supplemented by

copious foot-notes and a folding map of England and Wales. First published in 1810. The present volume is "improved and corrected."

*Religious Tract Society, London*

A present for the young. 1832.

A miscellany containing both prose and poetry. Such titles as "The Gate of Prayer," "Lines on the Fading Nature of Youth, and the Frailty of Life," "The Harvest Compared to the Day of Judgment" indicate the nature of the contents. Frontispiece and numerous small cuts.

[Sherwood, Mrs. Mary Martha (Butt).] The flowers of the forest, by the author of "Little Henry and his bearer." 1830.

Story of a French curé who is led to see the errors of his church thru the conversation of a little Protestant girl.

A well made little book, with clear print, frontispiece and small text illustrations, gilt edges and neat cover.

*L. B. Seeley and Son, London*

The guilty tongue, by the author of The last day of the week. 1827.

The incidents are chosen to illustrate the title-page motto: "The Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." A mixture of narrative story, dialogue, and religious exhortation.

*John Souter, London*

Goodfellow, Robin, pseud. The history of Gog and Magog, the champions of London, containing an account of the origin of many things relative to the city; a tale. 1819.

What was denied to antiquarian research was happily revealed to this unknown writer who gives a whimsical account of the founding of London and the valiant deeds of the twin-brothers, Gog and Magog, who fought against a tyrannous giant.

*John Stockdale, London*

Day, Thomas. The history of little Jack; embellished with twenty-three beautiful cuts. New ed. 1797.

Story of a stray child adopted by a poor old man. It was first published in Stockdale's "Children's Miscellany" in 1788 and later issued separately for those "whose circumstances do not permit them to become purchasers of expensive publications." Tho intended to show the superiority of natural to artificial breeding, "that does not prevent it from being a pleasant, lively story, with a good deal of the mark of talent about it." (C. M. Yonge.) The woodcuts by John Bewick, were added "for the purpose of illustrating, in the most lively manner, the interesting situations in which the little Hero of the piece is represented." The cover is of the flowered Dutch paper.

Jauffret, Louis François. Visits to the menagerie and the botanical garden at Paris; an

introduction to natural history and botany for the instruction of young persons, with four plates, from the French of L. F. Jauffret. 1804.

There are six instructive rambles, the "argument" for each being given in the contents. One plate is missing.

*Tabart and Co., London*

Mince pies for Christmas; consisting of riddles, charades, rebuses, transpositions and queries, intended to gratify the mental taste and to exercise the ingenuity of sensible masters and misses; by an old friend. 1805.

This little volume is inscribed to "a young lady of seven, with wit and beauty sufficient for seventeen." The editor, altho he feels certain that there are many good boys and girls in the kingdom who value an intellectual treat as much as they do solid pies and pastry, recommends, as a suitable encouragement to his young readers to exert their skill in solving the enigmas and problems, that "every Mince Pie, in all regular families, shall be divided in the proportion of the number of solutions made."

There is an engraved frontispiece, and a list of new and approved books published by Tabart and Co. at their Juvenile and School Library is included. The renowned history of Valentine and Orson; embellished with engravings. 1804.

The binder's title reads "Tabart's Corrected and Improved Edition of Valentine and Orson." Colored pictures.

*H. Turpin, London*

Wright, George, *comp.* The young moralist; consisting of allegorical and entertaining essays in prose and verse, compiled from various authors, chiefly designed to implant the principles of virtue and morality in the minds of young gentlemen and ladies; adorned with cuts, and a beautiful frontispiece elegantly engraved by Page. Ed. 3. 1782.

The title-page quotation is from Young's "Night Thoughts": "Be good and let Heav'n answer for the rest."

The sources of the tales are not given; but a number are oriental in character. A six-page "Catalogue of Entertaining Books for Children" is appended.

*Vernor and Hood, London*

Pilkington, Mrs. Mary (Hopkins). Biography for boys; or, Characteristic histories calculated to impress the youthful mind with an admiration of virtuous principles and a detestation of vicious ones. 1800.

*Contents:* Charles Henley. Herbert Humphrey. Frederic Fitzallen. Horace Lascells. Lambert Darlington. Duncan Malcolm. George Cowley.

—New tales of the castle; or, The noble emigrants; a story of modern times. 1800.

An imitation of the popular "Tales of the Castle," by Mme. de Genlis. The Marquis de St. Clair escapes from France with his family at the time of the Revolution and takes refuge in an old castle in Wales. The story of their life there serves as a framework for several short tales which are told or read to the children. The setting and incidents

are interesting; but the language is sentimental and high-flown and, as in many books of the period, italics are generously used to emphasize the moral lessons. Adorned with a frontispiece depicting the Marchioness and the children. Also published by Elizabeth Newbery.

*T. Walker, London*

The young gentleman's & lady's magazine; or, Universal repository of knowledge, instruction and amusement intended to open the tender mind to an acquaintance with life, morals, & science, the works of nature and of art, and to serve as a useful auxiliary to public and private tuition; ed. by Dr. Mavor. v. 1. 1799.

Represents an early attempt at a juvenile periodical. The first three numbers contain 84 pages each and the remaining three are 72 pages in length. The editors, "several persons, long and actively engaged in the important business of education" hope that they may be "instrumental in correcting a vitiated taste for light reading." Many of the articles are in dialog form and several, including "A Shorter Catechism of Health" are continued. The "Outlines of British Geography" are accompanied by maps and each number has a plate "beautifully coloured from nature . . . with a plain duplicate as an exercise for the juvenile pencil." The frontispiece shows "Apollo and Minerva conducting Youth of Both Sexes to the Temple of Science." Engraved title-page.

*E. Wallis, London*

Sandham, Elizabeth. The history of Elizabeth Woodville; or, The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster. 1822.

On the title-page are the lines from Shakespeare: "The flattering index of a direful pageant; One heaved on high, to be hurled down below."

Illustrated with copperplate engravings and bound in boards with leather back.

*J. Wallis, London*

Day, Thomas. The history of Sandford and Merton; abridged from the original; embellished with elegant plates. [1790.]

"Sandford and Merton," by the eccentric doctrinaire who "studied education with Richard Edgeworth, and failed so deliciously in the Lucinda and Sabrina he brought up, intending to have a choice of model wives," was published in three parts in 1783, 1787, and 1789. It had originally been designed as a short story to be inserted in the "Early Lessons" of Edgeworth.

On the title-page of this edition appears the stanza:

"Ye ductile Youths, whose rising Sun  
Hath many Circles still to run;  
Who wisely wish the Pilot's Chart,  
To steer thro' Life th' unsteady Heart;  
And, all the thoughtful Voyage past,  
To gain a happy Port at last;  
Attend to what you here shall read,  
And let it be your youthful Creed."

The editor says he has endeavored to retain everything truly interesting in the original, but he "has avoided being a servile copyist, because he thought there were many errors, and some few improprieties, which required either correction or alteration and at the same time, many pleasing incidents capable of being heightened and embellished."

*W. Wetton, London*

The school miscellany [monthly], March 1824-Feb. 1825. v. 1-2. [1824-25.]

Intended for the poorer classes, particularly the children of the national schools. The aim was to combine religious instruction and useful knowledge with variety and entertainment. Illustrated with small woodcuts.

*Wetton and Jarvis, London*

Blackford, Mrs. Martha. Arthur Monteith; a moral tale founded on an historical fact and calculated to improve the minds of young people, being a continuation of the "Scottish orphans." 1822.

A Scottish gentleman of ancient lineage forfeits his life and estates by taking part in the Rebellion of 1745 and his three children are brought up by two faithful domestics as their own. This is the story told in "The Scottish Orphans." The sequel begins when the older boy, at the age of seventeen, goes out to India in the king's service. He wins renown, the wicked uncle confesses his treachery, and the family are restored to their rightful heritage. A blend of the moral tale for children and the novel for grown people. Rather melodramatic and sentimental.

The following publishers were omitted from the London list in our October 1st number.

*Thomas C. Cushing, London*

Aikin, John, and Barbauld, Mrs. Anna Letitia (Aikin). Evenings at home; or, The juvenile budget opened, consisting of a variety of miscellaneous pieces, for the instruction and amusement of young persons. v. 3-4 in 1. 1799.

Bound in tree calf.

*S. and A. Davis, London*

Wakefield, Priscilla. Instinct displayed, in a collection of well-authenticated facts, exemplifying the extraordinary [sic] sagacity of various species of the animal creation. 1818. (Juvenile library.)

Letters containing stories of animals. Illustrated with several poor woodcuts.

*Dean and Munday, London*

Mother Bunch's entertaining fairy tales, containing The yellow dwarf, Three wishes, Two serpents, Airful Eunuch, Fairy ring and wings, and Peronella. [18—?]

"Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales" appears in F. Newbery's list for 1777, and was reprinted by John Harris in 1817 in two parts. The little volume published by Dean and Munday of Threadneedle Street in their sixpenny series may contain the same stories as part one of the edition issued by Harris, or it may be a new collection, utilizing an already popular title. There is a folding frontispiece, crudely colored, depicting scenes from three of the tales. Dean and Munday were the original publishers of "Dame Wiggins of Lee," "Deborah Dent and Her Donkey," and other entertaining toy-books for children.

*M. J. Godwin, London*

The Godwins began publishing in 1805, but the business was conducted at first under the name of the manager, Thomas Hodgkins, as it was not considered desirable to connect William Godwin's name

with the enterprise because of his reputation as a skeptic and a political firebrand. In 1806, Mrs. Godwin opened the shop in Skinner Street and published under her name, but Godwin's contributions all appeared under the pseudonym of Edward Baldwin. Here one could obtain "the prettiest and wisest books," including those of Charles and Mary Lamb, "for a penny plain and tuppence colored."

[Godwin, William (*pseud.*), Edward Baldwin.]

Outlines of English history, chiefly abstracted from The history of England by Edward Baldwin; for the use of children from four to eight years of age. 1814.

A "collection of entertaining stories and remarks, sufficing to fix in the child's mind a general outline of the English annals."—*Preface*. The last page lists some of the books sold at the "Juvenile Library" in Skinner Street, including "Prince Dorus," now known to have been written by Charles Lamb, and "Beauty and the Beast," which has been attributed to him.

*N. Hailes, London*

Juvenile library. 7v. 1817-22.

Cinderella. The forty thieves. History of Bluebeard. Nourjahad. The sleeping beauty. The white cat. Whittington and his cat.

Miniature books, less than three inches by two and five-eighths in size. "Adorned with cuts."

"The White Cat" is by the comtesse d'Aulnoy. "Nourjahad" seems to be an adaptation of Mrs. Frances Sheridan's oriental tale, "History of Nourjahad" published in 1788. This story was intended to illustrate "the idea that true happiness depends upon the regulation of the passions rather than upon outward prosperity. The hero is represented as a being who, supposing himself supernaturally endowed with boundless wealth and immortality, converts these fancied goods into decided evils."—Elwood's "Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England."

## PUBLISHERS IN THE BRITISH ISLES NOT IN LONDON.

*W. Alexander and Son, York*

A., W. The juvenile gleaner; or, Anecdotes and miscellaneous pieces, designed for amusement & instruction, by the author of A brief historical catechism of the holy Scriptures. 1825.

Selections in prose and verse covering a wide range of topics, such as the mammoth, the musical serpents, the Parsees, Hindoo astronomy. Several show the interest of the time in the slavery question. The editor states that he has introduced nothing "without full confidence of its being literally true in all its circumstances."

*G. Angus, Newcastle*

Tom Thumb's play-book to teach children their letters as soon as they can speak; or, Easy lessons for little children and beginners; being a new and pleasant method to allure little ones into the first principles of learning. 1824.

Contains in addition to the alphabets and syllabarium the popular verses "A was an Archer," etc., two fables, selections from Proverbs, verses on obedience to parents, and a simple catechism. The cuts

are by Thomas Bewick. Bound in a dark blue paper cover adorned with four small cuts.

*William Charnley, Newcastle*

A new lottery book of birds and beasts, for children to learn their letters by as soon as they can speak. 1771.

The woodcuts, forty-eight in number, are by Thomas Bewick. The pictures and letters are on opposite pages and are enclosed in decorative borders, and the cover is of flowered gilt paper. The book, which is unpagged, was printed by T. Saint of Newcastle.

"With exception of the Hutton diagrams, the first efforts of Bewick, in the way of book-illustration would seem to have been the 'new invented Horn Book,' and the 'New Lottery Book of Birds and Beasts,' 1771."—Dobson's "Thomas Bewick and his Pupils."

*W. Davison, Alnwick*

Day, a pastoral in three parts: viz. morning, noon and evening; to which is added The stubborn dame. [1825?]

Poem with thirty-two small wood engravings.

Ducks and green peas; or, The Newcastle rider; a farce of one act, founded on fact; to which is added The Newcastle rider, a tale in rhyme. 1827.

Natural history of reptiles, serpents, and insects; thirty-five engravings on wood [by Thomas Bewick. 1815?]

Brief descriptions, each with an accompanying cut.

The youngster's diary; or, Youth's remembrancer of natural events for every month in the year. [1820?]

Short poems about the robin, snail, raven, mole, frog, butterfly, bees, sheep, etc. Illustrated with woodcuts by Thomas Bewick.

*A. Foster, Kirkby Lonsdale*

The children's friend for the year 1828, by W. C. Wilson [monthly.] v. 5. 1828.

Example of an early periodical. The editor was rector of Whittington and the contents are largely religious in character. Numerous anecdotes of pious children who died young are included, and occasionally there is an "awful history" of one whose sad example may serve as a warning to others. About five inches by two and one-half in size, with tiny woodcuts.

*D. Craisberry, Dublin*

Aikin, John, & [Barbould, Mrs. Anna Letitia (Aikin.)] Evenings at home, consisting of a variety of miscellaneous pieces for the instruction and amusement of young persons. Ed. 9. 1816. Craisberry & Campbell.

All but fourteen of the "pieces" (fifteen in the later editions) were written by Dr. Aikin; and his own children had seen most of them before they were printed. The collection illustrates two of the writer's pet theories: the teaching of things rather than words, and the interesting of children at an early age in a great variety of subjects. "Every chapter conveyed some clearly defined bit of instruction, and in looking back at these little performances, we are struck by the perfect precision and polish of language, even of the most simple, such as renders them almost as complete epigrams as *Æsop's Fables*."—C. M. Yonge in *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1869.

"Eyes and no eyes," a masterpiece of its kind, left an ineffaceable impression on the memory of such men as Kingsley, Prof. Archibald Geikie, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Originally published in six volumes from 1792-96. The wren; or, The fairy of the green-house, consisting of song, story and dialogue, founded upon actual incidents, and put together for the amusement and instruction of three little boys, during the confinement of their mother. [17—?]

A very rare book. This appears in a list of Elizabeth Newbery's books at the end of "The history of a pin." The copy in the British Museum was published by J. Marshall & Co., London, and is dated 1787. On the title-page is the quotation:

"Trifles, light as Air,"

Yet Confirmation of parental Love  
And Duty not neglected."

The text is chiefly in verse. Besides the frontispiece, there are twelve excellent small woodcuts, probably by Thomas Bewick. Bound in tooled calf.

*S. Hodgson, Newcastle*

Turner, William. An abstract of the history of the Bible for the use of children and young persons, with questions for examination and a sketch of Scripture geography; illustrated with maps. 1806.

Mother Chit-Chat's curious tales and puzzles; or, Master and miss's entertaining companion, containing a short history of the creation, the fall of man, the deluge, and the nativity, life and death of our Saviour; with several select stories, tales, jests, riddles, great variety of amusing questions of sport and pastime, fables, epitaphs, &c. which, while they cannot fail to entertain, must insensibly edify; with sundry examples of the interposition of Providence; addressed to all the little gentry in and about Newcastle. Ed. 8, enl. 1798.

A quotation from Prior appears on the title-page:

"Example draws where Precept fails,

And Sermons are less read than Tales."

The small woodcuts are by Thomas Bewick and the cover is of Dutch paper.

*J. Lumsden and Son, Glasgow*

Beauty and the beast; a tale for the entertainment of juvenile readers; ornamented with elegant engravings. [1815?]

Colored paper wrapper.

The history of Goody Two Shoes, with the adventures of her brother Tommy; embellished with elegant engravings. [1810.]

The story is very much shortened in this "improved edition"; but the illustrations are better than those in the earlier issues. Instead of being scattered thru the text they are printed on separate pages with two small pictures on a page; there is also a title-page design and a frontispiece of Tommy Two Shoes showing the Indians his watch.

*George Nicholson, Stourport*

Watts, Isaac. Songs divine and moral, attempted in easy language for the use of children. New ed. [18—?] Nicholson.



Contains frontispiece and title-page illustration in color; also small woodcuts.

*Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh*

Barbauld, Mrs. Anna Letitia (Aikin). Hymns in prose for children, calculated to impress the infant mind with early devotion. [18—?]

Written for the use of the pupils in her husband's school and intended to be committed to memory and recited. First published in 1781. According to Mr. Edgeworth the book had a prescriptive pre-eminence in the nursery, and it was used extensively, both in England and the United States, for more than fifty years. Miss Peabody says that the "Hymns" made her permanently appreciative of euphony as distinguished from poetic rhythm and gave rise to her lifelong habit of testing by the ear the sentences that she read and wrote. This edition is "embellished with neat engravings on wood."

Ferguson, Walter. My early days. 1826.

The author, a Scotch astronomer, was the son of a dissenting clergyman. The account of his early life in Ireland is given in story form, ending with the tragic death of his companion, the "blooming heir of the wealthy house of Fitz-Maurice."

There was only one copy of "Robinson Crusoe" in the village, an indication of the dearth of books for children in many places, and there are other interesting side-lights on the life of the times.

*Thomas Richardson, Derby*

Bloomfield, Robert. The history of little Davy's new hat, with four engravings. Ed. 5. 1835.

Written in 1801 for the author's own children and published fourteen years later. It is a rural tale of a very poor child and was intended to promote good-nature and charity. The writer emphasizes in his preface the importance of a right choice of children's books. The following extract indicates his own point of view: "I was taught to prize 'Goody Two-Shoes' for its excellent hits at superstition; and to read the 'History of Jack the Giant-Killer,' for the purpose of remarking its abominable absurdities."

The story of Davy was printed by Harvey, Darton, and Co. and sold by them in London.

"If we were to take 'Davy's New Hat' as a specimen of the improvement made in children's books up to the end of the last century, we should, indeed, form a poor opinion of its predecessors in this particular field. The fact that such a story, so poor in incident, and so deficient in compensating literary touches, should have obtained any popularity at all, is evidence of the want felt of some kind of literature for children, and of the deficiency in the supply." Charles Welsh in *Newbery House Magazine*, 1891.

J. and J. Robertson, and J. Duncan, Glasgow

The young scholar's pocket companion; being an easy introduction to the art of reading, in three parts, containing the first principles of pronunciation; the Assembly's shorter catechism, divided into lessons on a new and easy plan; easy lessons in prose and verse. 1779.

An interesting example of an attempt at a compendium for children. It begins with the alphabet in Roman, italic, and Old English letters and the popular "A was an admiral over the Main, B was a bomb by which thousands were slain." The "easy lessons" include a few fables and poems, "Thoughts on the Shortness of Human Life," hymns for Saturday and Sunday, morning and evening prayers,

graces, and moral topics, such as prudence, temperance and generosity. The binding is of wall-paper.

*John Tregotha, Burslem*

The death of Adam; a sacred drama. [17—?]

"An interesting and truly affecting" sacred drama . . . translated from the French." (Cover title) Diminutive size, about four inches by two and a half.

*Wilson and Spence, York*

The British champion; or, Honour rewarded; containing The history of St. George and the dragon, The story of Miss Friendly and the merchant, Rural happiness, The fairy's present; or, The history of Miss K. Graceful, The pleasing story of Master Wanthought. [17—?]

Contains also "An Instructive and Edifying Letter from a Father to his Son" and "The Pet." Illustrated with woodcuts and bound in a flowered gilt paper cover.

The fairing; or, Golden toy. 1805.

Quaint little book, containing an account of the wonderful things to be seen and heard at a fair. Includes the histories of Honesty and Knavery, Industry and Indolence, and of Miss Pride and Miss Prudence, as told by little Giles; also the stories of Cincinnatus, Whittington and his cat, and Puss in Boots. There are woodcuts of Gaffer Gingerbread's stall, the mountebank and Merry Andrew, the wheel of fortune, the juggler with his cups and balls, etc. On the title-page is a cut of a "round-a-bout," with the caption, "Come neighbours, and take a ride in my famous machine—Halloo, boys! halloo!"

Probably a reprint of a London publication, for in the list of books published in 1787 by Carnan, stepson of John Newbery, appears the following title: "The Fairing; or, Golden Toy for Children, in which they can see all the fun in the fair, and at home be as happy as if they were there. A book of great consequence to all whom it may concern. Price sixpence, bound and adorned with cuts."

The history of the Goodville family; or, The rewards of virtue and filial duty. [17—?]

There are five children. Little incidents in their lives are related, various moral reflections being interspersed; and the history concludes with the assurance that "Mr. Goodville's offspring never swerved from the paths of piety and obedience, by which means they lived in the greatest esteem and respect." Other children are, therefore, advised to "copy their example." Illustrated with eighteen small woodcuts and bound in the flowered Dutch paper.

A list of other children's books, grouped by price, is appended.

[Kilner, Dorothy (*pseud.* Mary Pelham).]

The holiday present, containing anecdotes of Mr. and Mrs. Jennet and their family, viz. Master George, Master Charles, Master Thomas, Miss Maria, Miss Charlotte and Miss Harriot; interspersed with instructive and amusing stories and observations. 1803.

A moral tale, in which, according to their behavior, the little masters and misses receive rewards from the "good child's box" or punishment from the "naughty child's box." Illustrated with woodcuts, possibly by Thomas Bewick. Flowered Dutch paper cover.

(To be concluded)

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

NOVEMBER 15, 1923



GOOD work is in progress on the part of the A. L. A. temporary Library Training Board, which is to present a preliminary report on library schools, and this will prove an interesting document in comparison with Dr. Williamson's. The methods by which its members are working are thoroly sound: first, a consideration of the schemes of education of other professions; secondly, a questionnaire to themselves and to librarians in general on the problems involved, and lastly, a digest and application of the information thus gathered. The comments on Dr. Williamson's report, which the LIBRARY JOURNAL is printing, give not a little material, but librarians of experience will not do their duty to the profession unless they communicate their views to the Board, as requested. Especially vital problems are those of preventing exclusion of "the exceptional person" from professional recognition and what should be necessary if there is to be a library doctorate as the culmination of the higher work of library schools. This, of course, should involve at least a second year of research study at the professional school, and the scheme for training librarians for the higher posts, which Miss Emma V. Baldwin has long had in mind, may offer one solution. Her recent appointment as director of library training at the Carnegie Library in Washington may perhaps lead to the development of a high order of professional education at the capital with its remarkable wealth of libraries, especially if provision should ultimately be made there for an A. L. A. headquarters building.

THE worthy name of William Howard Brett will be doubly honored when the great Cleveland Library building, his worthy monument, is finished and in service and when the Brett memorial endowment for the Western Reserve University Library School, of which he was dean is also completed. For the additional endowment required by this library school the Carnegie Corporation pledged \$25,000, on condition that a like amount be raised. Of the needed balance, \$20,000 was voted by the trustees of Western Reserve University with the co-operation of the Alumni Association of the Library School, and the remaining \$5000 has very nearly been sub-

scribed by friends of Mr. Brett. His is indeed a name to be held in honor, and we hope to be able soon to report that the few hundred dollars still required have been pledged.

ONE of the most important outreachings of the library school idea is that of which it is now possible to make definite note, thru the grant from the Anne Morgan funds, of the means for establishing a French library school in Paris. While this will have primarily in view the needs of the devastated regions where there has been practical proof of the value and permanent need of trained librarians, it will doubtless have an influence scarcely less important in supplying the needs of Paris and of the French provinces generally. The school in Paris will have the double facilities of the American Library in Paris and of the municipal library on the American plan in one of the arrondissements. Remembering that the Franklin Society in France was one of the earliest developments of the library spirit, even preceding the public library movement in America, it would be most fitting should France again take her place as a leader in the library world.

THE interesting development of the book wagon at Greenville, S. C., should give useful hints for like developments in many parts of the country. Greenville is a centre of textile activities in the new South and within easy reach of the towns. There are a dozen factories whose workers have had few opportunities for reading. Miss Templeton, coming to the Greenville Library from her Commission experience in Nebraska and Georgia, has started the plan of sending the book wagon in successive afternoons to each of these factories in turn, where it is stationed just outside the gates for the use of the school children immediately after school hours and of the mill hands as they pass out after their day's work. This excellent missionary enterprise is another evidence that the South is wide-awake in library progress and already gives points to many older communities.

THE passing of Dr. Francis J. H. Jenkinson, librarian of Cambridge University, is a loss alike to librarianship and scholarship in the

mother country. It is interesting to note that Marlborough school, at which Dr. Madan, Bodley's librarian at Oxford, was a contemporary, had to its credit the chief library post at both universities. At first a zoologist and later an antiquarian, Jenkinson's interest in bibliography and libraries was kindled by his intimacy with Henry Bradshaw, greatest of Cambridge librarians, which began in 1882. After Bradshaw's death in 1886, Professor Robertson Smith, the noted Biblical scholar, occupied his place until, in 1889, ill health compelled his retirement and Jenkinson rightly succeeded to Bradshaw's mantle. His devotion to his great chief was shown in the patient continuance of his work, in completing and editing his notes and collecting his papers into published volumes. While he built on Bradshaw's work, he achieved for himself a reputation scarcely second. His career is another challenge to the maxim that the librarian is lost who reads or studies or pursues collateral callings, for he was an all-round scholar whose quantity of achievement is crowned by its quality. American librarians may well take inspiration from his fine example.

IT must be admitted that Soviet Russia has shown remarkable developments in the literary and library field, and now the Glavpolitpros-viet, which is the head administration for political education and has the library field in its charge, is to publish a library journal under a title which seems to Anglicize as the *Red Librarian*. We have heard of green libraries and of librarians blue from discouragements, but this is a new color for the craft. Inquiry develops the fact that the exporting of Russian books is entirely in the hands of the Government Publishing Board, which has done a considerable amount of publishing direct, while new publishing firms have also appeared. Catalogs are promised us for the benefit of American libraries, and we may soon be able to give more particulars of the Russian output under the Soviet régime. It is interesting to note that Mr. Lydenberg, of the New York Public Library, is now abroad and, with Mr. Yarmolinsky, head of the Slavic department of the Library, plans to visit Russia and obtain personal knowledge of the literature of the past few years.

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## LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

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### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON

THE Atlantic Monthly Press, thru Mr. Charles A. Thomas, editor of its Education Department, at 8 Arlington St., welcomed the Association on October 29th. After a brief business meeting Mr. Briggs introduced Sidney Kimber of the University Press—the oldest university press. Mr. Kimber told of the interesting special collection of "best books by contemporary printers" which he has brought together at the University Press—some 150 or more of them—and these are of particular interest because they are chosen as "best," not by Mr. Kimber, but by their own printers. Passing on to the subject of the evening—"The Printing Art"—Mr. Kimber spoke of the selecting of paper for books, comparing that task as it looms before the modern printer and offers 500 or more kinds of paper, many of very inferior quality, with the same task in past eras when there were not more than a half dozen from which to make choice. He told interesting facts about the manufacture of present day paper—the use of a large proportion of fibres instead of the more durable rags, the resulting lessening of the paper's resistance to wear and the varying of the color, and the difficulties to be met in the manufacture of paper by machinery instead of by hand, as in olden

times. The paper manufacturer is dependent upon the demand; the printer has fixed labor costs to meet; consequently in competition he cuts the prices of his publications by using cheaper paper.

Mr. Thomas then spoke on the printing art from the publisher's viewpoint. Publishing houses are also suffering because of the inevitable leaning to the temptation of cheap paper. Mr. Thomas traced the experiences of a manuscript—the successful one of the one hundred and fifty received daily at the Atlantic Monthly editorial rooms—from its submission to its final appearance in print. He spoke of the many costs the publisher has to meet, and the agreement necessary between the editor and the representative of the business department. A present day book costs the publisher twice as much as the same book would have cost ten years ago. He condemned free text books as an abomination. The close alliance between editor and librarian, he added in closing, is not always appreciated—the two professions work side by side in gaining knowledge of books and in desiring the best in production.

A half hour in the "Book Room" of the Press added a fitting touch to the evening's inspiration. The rows of new books fresh from the press and the "spick and span" magazine issues

seemed to be the culmination of a desire for the best in the printing art.

RUTH M. LANE, *Secretary.*

#### RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Rhode Island Library Association held a joint meeting with the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction at Providence on October 25th, in the library of the new Commercial High School. Anne W. Congdon, visitor and director of traveling libraries, presided. An address of welcome was given by W. David Carroll, president of the Institute, followed by short remarks by F. K. W. Drury, president of the Rhode Island Library Association.

Adeline B. Zachert, director of school libraries in Pennsylvania, spoke on "The Book Laboratory of the School," tracing the development of the school library and quoting from various educators who have encouraged its growth in the last twenty years. Miss Zachert said that to-day, we say "school library" and too often mean high school library, which is only one feature of the work. Her conception of the work of a school librarian is that of being a mediator between "the most wonderful thing that God has made, the child, and the most wonderful thing that man has made, the book." John Adams Lowe of Brooklyn, took for his subject "The Librarian and Present Day Education." Mr. Lowe feels that "education is more than a matter of books." "If we are not a reading-loving public," he said, "and if we are not a worth-while-reading public, it means that we have to teach the love of reading." Mr. Lowe entreated the librarians and teachers to pay attention to their own enthusiasms for books, and cited stirring examples of personalities who radiate influence of inestimable value.

On the second day of the convention Lawrence C. Wroth, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, discussed "The Librarian and Printing." His address was supplemented by an exhibit of fine printing and a collection of books on the history of printing. He said that "in order to teach we must first learn," and asked that we "look studiously at good printing."

Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of young people's reading at the Providence Public Library was the second speaker. "Individuality must be shielded from the evils of standardization if we are to secure from this standardization any of the benefits we wish to have," she said. Her subject was "Work with Children in the Small Library" and here, she said, is the chance to build against the tendency, so much deplored by the schoolmen of to-day, to put every child thru the same educational mill. We say that each child's needs are a bit different

from those of every other one. This is why no doubt we resent the phrase "Every child should know" as applied to books of children's reading. Certain books, to be sure, make such universal appeal that one can scarcely be called an educated person who has not knowledge of them, but it is even more important that each child shall read the best which he is capable of enjoying than that he shall be held to a prescribed list of "best books." Children of a given age or of a certain grade do not necessarily read the same books.

A round table for "small librarians" was conducted by Mabel E. Colwell, of Olneyville, followed by a demonstration of the Toronto method of book repair by Ruth MacNeil, field librarian of Gaylord Brothers. The method is described on page 976 of this number of the **LIBRARY JOURNAL**.

EDNA THAYER, *Recording Secretary.*

#### EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

**T**HE eleventh conference of the Eastern College Librarians will be held at Columbia University (Room 301 Philosophy Hall) Saturday, December 1; sessions at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The following program while tentative is substantially correct:

Teaching bibliography to college students; To freshmen; to graduate students; to students of professional schools.

The Williamson report: Summary of the report; Comment by college librarians; Comment by directors of library schools; Library school degrees; Correspondence library courses; Who shall prepare the treatises?; What is professional library work?; University library schools; University library plant and personnel; Opportunities for specialized library study in Universities.

Research in American libraries: Experiences and suggestions of two readers.

Student co-operation in college library administration.

Wanted, a study of college library buildings.

All who are interested are invited to attend.

FREDERICK C. HICKS, *Secretary.*

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

**A** BEAUTIFUL environment and the largest attendance on record contributed to the success of the twenty-third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Association, held at the Kittatinny-Delaware Water Gap October 16-20. In a state of the size of Pennsylvania, where a two days' journey is often required to reach a library in the eastern section from a library in the western section of the state, it is a difficult matter to weld all these widely separated people into a unit, and that it has been



done is largely due to the indefatigable effort of the state library commission.

President George P. Donehoo opened the meeting with a happily-worded address of welcome, taking for his theme the "art" of librarianship, after which Dr. James Waddell Tupper of Lafayette College spoke on some tendencies in modern fiction, with marked stress on those novelists less often included in the scope of the public library. There is no form of art, he said, that more quickly or more surely reflects contemporary tendencies in life and thought than the novel. It appeals to a vaster public than the play, its chief competitor, because it does not require a theatre and actors for its delivery, and it can penetrate into remote regions where not even the movies are known. Whatever men do or think is its proper material and wherever men live is its proper scene. Among the authors reviewed were Sinclair Lewis, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Charles G. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius, Stephen Benét, Evelyn Scott, and Sherwood Anderson. In content, said Dr. Tupper, the chief aim of these writers is to present the truth, and without doubt they are sincere. They are not concerned that it should be truth *and* beauty—so there is often more of the ugliness and vice of the world revealed in their novels than beauty. We can at least learn the truth and listen to those who are seeking to reveal it and not brush them aside because they deal with facts that are unpleasant and even morbid. We are passing thru an inevitable phase and the novelists are reflecting it. Later will come a healthier spirit and a more catholic art.

Following the business meeting on Thursday morning, Mary Frank of the New York Public Library spoke on her experiences with a book caravan in New England, and with the book wagon of the New York Public Library thru Staten Island. Children, Miss Frank said, gather round the wagon, but the problem is how to interest the adults. She believes that it would be a good idea if library book wagons were prepared to sell a book occasionally, and spoke of the use of radio in advertising books.

Sarah Askew of the New Jersey Library Commission had for her subject "How the Vote is Won." She explained just how she had educated the people of the county to the fact that books might be had which would help them to embroider a sash, fatten a pig, or know how their tax money had been spent. She never urges the library until the people are quite ready to assume the responsibility of it.

The Thursday evening meeting followed an afternoon of recreation. Padraic Colum, poet and author, read from Hardy, Yeats, Stephens,

Frost, De la Mare and his own work, notably from the volume called "Wild Earth."

Mr. Colum's choice of poetry, his unaffected, charming manner and his entire sympathy with his subject, gave to his listeners an evening of keenest enjoyment.

Two business sessions were held, on Thursday and Friday mornings. The Committee on Affiliation with the A. L. A. asked to be continued in order to make further investigations before recommending affiliation. The executive committee recommended that the funds received from the sale of space to commercial exhibitors be devoted to a scholarship or scholarships to be awarded upon competition under conditions to be determined by the committee. This was also carried.

The exhibit committee, of which Jean E. Graffen was chairman, deserves much credit for the results of its work. The walls of the hotel lobby were well covered with good displays of the work of various libraries. The Yardly library had an excellent display of rebound books, decorated with cutouts from book jackets, shellacked and waxed. The Philadelphia Free Library showed thru photographs some interesting extension work. Among the commercial exhibits were those of the A. L. A., National Child Welfare Association, H. R. Huntting, Longmans Green, Universal Book Binding Co., and Gaylord Brothers.

On Friday morning Clara W. Hunt of Brooklyn announced her subject as "Our Children's Reading and America Tomorrow." She divided books into bad books, easily seen to be bad, which might be plainly marked poison and thus avoided, and the weak books which create insidious mischief, creeping harm. Growing boys, in particular, said Miss Hunt, need strength in their reading. Hundreds of thousands of books sell in the United States every year, simply because they are cheap in price. Parents need to be educated to think of the book in terms of usefulness, that an expensive book in the long run is not expensive in what it will do for the child.

As for the gift problem in libraries, she thought it time for librarians to stop being diplomatic, and think of the children who might read the gift. She particularly warned librarians not to coerce a child to read.

What has been accomplished by Good Book Week was the subject of the paper by Miss Engle of the Free Library of Philadelphia. Miss Engle said that publicity, the most expensive item, perhaps, in the maintenance of a big business at the Minot State Normal School, apportion with publishers, but that librarians should be sure that booksellers were putting books that

were on approved lists under the posters of "More Books in the Home."

Animated discussion followed these two papers. Mr. Huntting wanted to know if librarians could not educate parents into being willing to spend more than fifty cents for a child's book, that being the popular price. A good book, said he, costs more than a poor one to put out. Mr. Bowker said the publisher has a more direct reason for making a book cheaper than the librarian. There must be a better understanding between the two, the common aim of both of whom is the best reading. In connection with the exhibits of good books in the Pottsville Library, people are allowed to leave their order at the library and the order is handed on to the preferred bookstore, the librarian filling out the troublesome details for the patron, such as the publisher and edition. As an added stimulus to the use of good books, Dr. Donehoo humorously suggested an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the production, sale or use of good books.

On Friday afternoon the librarians interested in special libraries held a meeting and organized a regular section of the association. The following officers were elected: President, Eleanor Wells, Drexel Institute; secretary-treasurer, Irma Watts, Legislative Reference Bureau, Harrisburg. Rebecca B. Rankin, former president of the Special Libraries Association gave an address. Miss Rankin said in part: Special libraries have come to stay, and they are engaged in doing their daily work. The question is whether the special librarian is going to continue to do this work. Many times the work is done by people who are not librarians. It may be done by the information department, statistical department, research department, filing or editorial department, the house organ or by the publishing department, but in many cases it is done by a trained librarian. The work of the Pennsylvania Legislative Reference Bureau was outlined by James N. Moore.

The Trustees' Section met in the afternoon, the program dealing particularly with library pension systems.

In the evening Dr. Daniel E. Owen, of the University of Pennsylvania changed his subject, programmed as "Shakespeare's England," to "In Search of Shakespeare's England." Any good guide book would tell all about Shakespeare's England, and he would rather talk about hunting for evidences of old England in an England infested with Fords, slang, and advertising. Imagine, said he, Shakespeare driving Jonson home from the Mermaid Tavern in a Ford.

At the close of Dr. Owen's talk, the president introduced R. R. Bowker. What shall I talk

about? said Mr. Bowker. The early history of the A. L. A.? South America? or personal reminiscences of men and women of England in the Eighties? He answered his own question by telling how, during Dr. Owen's talk on England, old memories had crowded close into his mind and seemed to be the natural sequence of the evening's theme. He then began with his visit to England in 1880, when he had gone over to establish *Harper's Magazine*, and told of the many famous people he had known at that time and later.

On Saturday morning Alice R. Eaton presided at a round table discussion of new books of importance. Mrs. Hall of Towanda spoke on the fiction selection problem.

O. R. Howard Thomson gave a spirited review of Van Loon's "Story of the Bible," which he said he found intensely interesting—but, said he, if you are the least inclined to be a fundamentalist, do not give it to your children.

The following officers were elected: Edith Patterson, Pottsville, president; George T. Ettinger, Allentown, vice-president; Alice Willigerod, Hazelton, treasurer.

#### LIBRARY CLUB OF CLEVELAND AND VICINITY

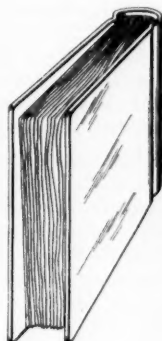
"VACATION Impressions of People and Libraries in England and on the Continent" was the subject of a most enjoyable meeting of the Library Club of Cleveland and Vicinity, October 16, 1923. Eleven Cleveland librarians who had visited Europe within the last year talked informally from five to ten minutes on incidents in connection with their travels.

Officers are: President Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School; Secretary, Alta B. Claffin, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

#### LIBRARY CALENDAR

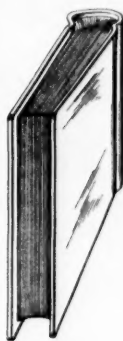
- November 20. At Jersey City. New Jersey Library Association.
- November 22-23. At Winston-Salem. Headquarters at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. North Carolina Library Association.
- November 23-24. At the Public Library, Covington. Kentucky Library Association.
- November 26-28. At San Antonio. Headquarters at St. Anthony Hotel. Texas Library Association.
- November 27-28. At Richmond. Headquarters at the State Library. Virginia Library Association.
- December 1. At 301 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York. Eleventh annual conference of Eastern College Librarians. Program on p.
- Dec. 31-Jan. 2. At Chicago. Headquarters at the Hotel Sherman. Midwinter meeting of the A. L. A. Council and other organizations.

(a) Shows the position of a book as it stands on present and past book shelves. Note that it is open, that pages are exposed to dust and to fire, that the weight of the leaves pulls on the binding until they rest upon the shelf. Thus it goes to the patron in a weakened condition and, of course, is not made stronger in use.



(a)

(b) Shows the position and condition of a book when stored or handled on the Hine System of shelving which is the only system of library shelving ever produced that keeps books closed when on the shelves, and which, at the same time, protects the book-binding and renders the books much easier of access.



(b)

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## AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- Ill. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N.Y.P.L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- U.C. University of California Course in Library Science.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wis. Wisconsin University Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

**ALFORD, Eva, 1920 Wis.,** of the Duluth Public Library, appointed librarian of the Sellwood branch of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

**BELDEN, Charles F. D.,** since 1917 librarian of the Boston Public Library, was given the title of Director by vote of the Board of Trustees October 26th. The change follows precedent in effect for some time at the New York Public Library, the New York State Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and the Harvard University library. An advance in salary from \$6000 to \$7500 accompanied the change. At the same meeting Frank H. Chase, for the past seven years custodian of Bates Hall, was given the title of Reference Librarian, with increase in salary from \$3100 to \$4000, and his field of authority enlarged to include "direct charge of all matters pertaining to the use of books and such other executive work as may be entrusted to him by the Director."

**CASEY, Edwina, 1909 Wis.,** for the past five years in charge of the office files of the Todd Drydock and Construction Company, Tacoma, Wash., appointed senior assistant, Circulation Department of the Tacoma Public Library.

**CLARK, Sylvia,** first assistant in the Catalog Department of the Tacoma Public Library has been appointed librarian of the St. John's Branch Library in Portland, Oregon.

**COOK, Lillian E., 1912 Wis.,** formerly librarian at the Minot State Normal School, appointed secretary of the North Dakota State Library Commission, succeeding Mary E. Downey, resigned.

**COVINGTON, Maud, 1920 W. R.,** for three years in charge of branch libraries in Portland (Ore.), appointed librarian of the Salem Public Library, succeeding Flora M. Case, resigned.

**FAIRCHILD, Salome Cutler.** Mr. Fairchild has placed this memory stone in Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., at the head of Mrs. Fairchild's grave. It is made of blue gray Georgia granite, 2' x 3' x 5'. Behind the plaques are crypts in the granite, 10" x 14" x 14", into which are to be inserted memory boxes. Mrs. Fairchild's box is to contain photographs, genealogy, the story of her life, her achievements and her friendships—extracts from her lectures and writings and from letters to show her judgments as to library ideals and methods. Her friends among her students and in the library profession are requested by Mr. Fairchild to contribute accounts of happenings in their association with her which illustrate her quality as a woman and her influence for good over their lives during her service as vice-director. The memory box will be sealed in vacuum . . . until the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New York State Library School. The stone will be in the care of the Character Education Institution, with a fund to insure perpetual attention. Mr. Fairchild's address is 3770 McKinley Street, Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C.

**HASKIN, Gladys R., 1917 W. R.,** appointed librarian of the Cleveland (O.) School of Art.

**HASSLER, Harriot E., Pratt 1898,** for the past three years librarian of the U. S. Veteran's Hospital, Perryville, Md., succeeded Helen Carleton in October as librarian of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital at Towson, Md.

**HANDERSON, Juliet A., W. R. 1908, N. Y. P. L. 1915,** of the Russell Sage Foundation Library appointed librarian of the New York Law School Library at 215 West 23rd St., New York City.

**JOHNSON, Jeanne F.,** head of the Catalog Department of the Tacoma Public Library and a member of its staff since 1908 has resigned to become head cataloger, Riverside Public Library, and instructor in cataloging at the Riverside Library School. She is succeeded by Dorothy Richards, who has been in charge of the Documents Division.

**LANNING, Catherine M., C. P. 1919,** has resigned the children's librarianship at the Queen Anne Branch of the Seattle Public Library to become supervisor of clubs and storytelling in the Free Library of Philadelphia.



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*Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library*

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About 238 pp. Published Nov. 15. \$2.25.

## The Filing Department

By ETHEL E. SCHOLFIELD

A practical need is filled by this new manual which approaches the problem of filing from the viewpoint of the Office Manager or Head File Clerk as a matter of control and working convenience. While it discusses all details of filing systems it stresses the methods by which those in charge may make the system most useful to the organization.

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## Stock Exchange Law

With Special Reference to the  
New York Stock Exchange  
and the Law of New York

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Bankers, Brokers and particularly Lawyers will find in this volume a full discussion of the law, statutory and judicial, relating to stock brokerage which is so vital a matter to them. This is a complete revision, and expansion, of the author's "Handbook of Stock Exchange Laws."

497 pp. Published Nov., 15. \$5.00.

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New York

MELVILL, Jessie, for sixteen years assistant in the Portland Public Library, resigned on October 1. Miss Melvill plans to spend her time on a small farm at Eola, Oregon.

NICHOLSON, Delia, N. Y. P. L. 1916-17, 1919-20, appointed librarian, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

PALMER, Mary B., secretary and director of the North Carolina Library Commission resigns on December 10 to make her home in Ohio. She will be succeeded by Lillian Baker (Mrs. A. F.) Griggs, 1911 A., since graduation librarian of the Durham (N. C.) Public Library which during her administration has extended its service to the county and erected a new library building.

ROSSELL, Mary E., N. Y. P. L. 1912-13, 1914-15, has resigned as children's librarian at the Roanoke (Va.) Public Library to become librarian of the Pocatello (Idaho) Public Library.

SLATER, Loraine A., 1919 W. R., appointed assistant to the Supervisor of Branches, Cleveland (O.) Public Library.

TODD, Daphne, 1923 Wash., appointed as a senior assistant in the Tacoma Public Library, dividing her time between the catalog and reference departments.

WOODWARD, Emma, will become librarian of the Wilmington (N. C.) Public Library January 1. She left the Winston-Salem Carnegie Library in October.

WILLIAMSON, Julia W., for ten years supervisor of clubs and storytelling in the Free Library of Philadelphia, has resigned to become the director of the Girl Scouts of Philadelphia. Her present address is Philadelphia Girl Scouts, 1503 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

WOODFORD, Jessie M., in charge of public documents of the Chicago Public Library was married to Walter Campbell Lyman October 27th. Mrs. Lyman will continue her document work at the Chicago Public Library for a while, and later expects to devote some leisure time to writing on the subject.

WRIGHT, Muriel, 1920 W. R., appointed librarian at the city hall branch of the Bakersfield (Cal.) Public Library.

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## CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The title tells the story of W. Haslam's "Library Handbook of Genuine Trade Secrets and Instructions for Cleaning, Repairing and Restoring Old Manuscripts, Engravings and Books, as practiced by the Experts" (London: Foyle, 51 p., pap., 1s. 6d.). Several methods are outlined for cleaning prints, and the final section on "Useful Recipes" is not the least valuable of the book.

The Bodleian Library's "Rules for the Author-Catalogue of Books Published in or after 1920" (Oxford, 56 p., pap., 1s.), are an outgrowth of the decision to begin a new catalog of printed books published in and after 1920 and to print the entries. They have been kept in proof since 1922, so that corrections and alterations have been made up to the time of publication. The old rules are still to be used for additions to the Transcribed Catalogue and can still be obtained from the library for sixpence. An appendix on transliteration is a useful feature.

The Children's Bureau (U. S. Department of Labor) has available a limited quantity of mimeographed material summarizing in outline form both census figures and the Children's Bureau investigations on the subject of child labor, which librarians will undoubtedly be glad to have in view of the fact that a child-labor amendment will probably be introduced

at the coming session of Congress. All publications of the U. S. Children's Bureau on this subject will be sent free of charge to librarians who are interested upon application to the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

A third revised and considerably enlarged edition of Arthur E. Bostwick's "The American Public Library" (Appleton, 1923. 415 p. \$3.) contains a fine record of changes and new developments which have marked the history of the American public library since the second edition of 1917. Three new chapters have been added to tell of the county library, the music collection, and library publicity, and throughout there additions to the chapters to cover points such as business branches, municipal reference libraries, insurance valuation, staff organizations, transportation between branches and stations, the library survey, slides, the Foundation for the Blind, recruiting, standardization, and certification. To make a succinct record of facts in readable shape for the student, the teacher, and the experienced librarian, has not, however, been Dr. Bostwick's sole aim; and the general reader will find as enjoyable as interesting this bird's eye view of the aims and tendencies of American library development in which statistical and other tables are arranged as accessories to the well written and well illustrated story.

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## LIBRARY WORK

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### THE LIBRARY AND THE CITY MANAGER

UNDER the new charter which went into operation on July first in Stockton, California, the City Manager is given direction of the library as much as of the other city departments. The board of trustees is abolished. The provisions of the charter affecting the library were summarized in the January 15 LIBRARY JOURNAL. The reasons and working of the change in administration were also discussed by Librarian Herman O. Parkinson at the meeting of the California Library Association last June.

Boards of trustees, said Mr. Parkinson, had their origin in a period when the establishment and upkeep of libraries was chiefly a matter of private philanthropy and not a community responsibility. Private benefactions were naturally not to be trusted in the hands of what, at that time, was strictly political government. Since the city manager plan aims to eliminate politics, trustees from the standpoint of guardians become unessential. Trustees themselves have pointed out that there is generally little for them to do except appoint the librarian, and if that is true, a board meeting not less than once a month is utilizing an undue proportion of time from an otherwise active business career of half a dozen public-spirited men, in addition to the time of the librarian. County libraries thrive without trustees, and it seems that other types of libraries might do as well.

Professional qualifications demanded are: "The librarian must be technically trained in the work pertaining to his office. Other appointees, excepting apprentices and janitors, must have had previous experience in library work. Certificates from approved institutions or library certificates issued by the authority of the State of California or other states may be accepted in lieu of such experience." The one-year rule which applies to city employees in general does not affect the library, which comes under the exception made for "technically trained experts." The salary of the librarian is fixed by the City Council, composed of nine men; while the salaries of all other employees are determined by the City Manager. Neither the vacation period nor the number of working hours is affected by the charter, as no specific period or time is stated.

The powers of the librarian are outlined in the charter with a definiteness allowing no room for doubt as to his authority or that of the city manager. He "shall have control, management,

and direction of all members of the library department in the lawful exercise of his functions. He shall make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations for the proper administration of the library and its branches. He shall determine the necessary books and library material to be purchased." Apprentices may be appointed subject to the approval of the city manager.

### ECONOMICAL BINDING

THE foundation of the Toronto Method of economical rebinding and repairing of library books was laid during the war, when English binderies with small war-time staffs could not keep up with the rebinding orders received from libraries. To relieve the situation, the Liverpool Library began repairing its books in its own workrooms. Hearing of the success of its methods, Librarian George H. Locke of the Toronto Public Library imported the system, modified and improved to meet the needs of Toronto libraries, and engaged Agnes Clarke of Liverpool to take charge of the work. Gaylord Brothers' Double Stitched Binder is used as the basis of the method, which is described in full detail in a recent bulletin of the firm, "Stretching the Library Dollar," by its field librarian, Ruth MacNeil.

Two years' continuous experience at Toronto, where a daily record of the work has been kept, has shown that twenty books of fiction can be rebound by the Toronto Method at a cost of \$16.10 (including ten replacements with popular copyright editions at \$0.75 each), as compared with \$25 when the books are sent to an outside binder. Books so sent are also out of circulation from ten to twelve weeks, whereas it is possible by the new method to have the books in circulation the next day. Bindery records are abolished, since the books do not leave the building. New books of fiction are kept in circulation until their first period of popularity is past and an accurate estimate of their permanent value reached, by which time popular copyright editions may have appeared to cut the cost of replacements if they are desired. Recased books remain in circulation from nine to eighteen months, according to the Toronto records.

In the bulletin Miss MacNeil describes the processes of recasing, overcasting, casing and backing step by step, and illustrates each stage in the process with photographs. "General Suggestions" and a list of the necessary materials conclude the explanation.



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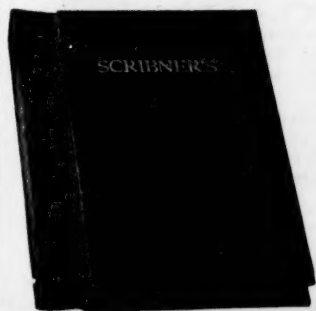
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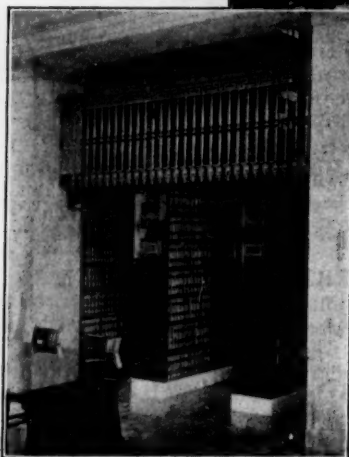
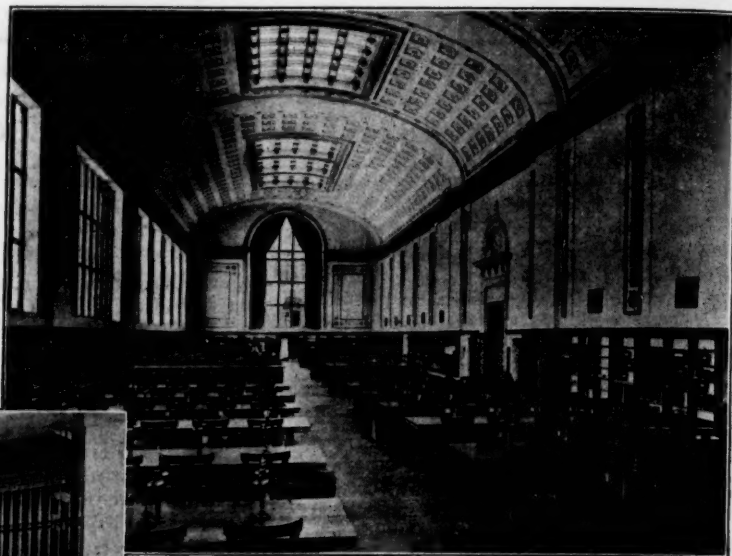
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